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of Engineers
Kansas City District

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Marmaton River, Kansas

Fort Scott Lake Cultural Resource Study — Part

Historical and Architectural Field Survey of a Portion of Fort Scott Lake Project, Bourbon County, Kansas

Contract No. DACW41-82-C-0169



Environment Consultants, Inc.

By:
LeAnne Baird, Principal Investigator

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Fort Scott Lake Cultural Resource Study — Part 1 — Historical and Architectural Field Survey — Environment Consultants, Inc.

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**HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL
FIELD SURVEY
OF A PORTION OF
FORT SCOTT LAKE PROJECT,
BOURBON COUNTY, KANSAS**

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Prepared for:

**Kansas City District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Kansas City, Kansas
Contract No. DACW41-81-C-0169**

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Cultural Resources Report 83-8

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ABSTRACT

An architectural and historical survey of selected sites in the proposed Fort Scott Lake project area was conducted in the fall of 1981 by an architectural historical research team from Environment Consultants, Inc., Dallas, Texas. A project area history was compiled that showed the development of this rural area through time to be typical of the Eastern margin of the Plains with two exceptions: The rural economy of this area at the turn of the century was closely tied to the flagstone quarrying industry, and agricultural production in the early decades of the twentieth century was diversified when a condensary located in Fort Scott stimulated the development of the dairying industry in its immediate locality. Several sites in the project area illustrate the impact of the flagstone industry on the evolution of the landscape. Little architectural evidence remains from the earliest settlement landscape. The existing landscape may be characterized as adaptive reuse of housing stock and selective preservation of late nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural outbuildings. Six sites in the project area are considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places on the basis of their architectural features or historical importance.



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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION

As a part of the planning process for the proposed construction of the Fort Scott Lake, selected architectural sites were examined, and historical sites and additional architectural sites were identified. The purpose of such an endeavor was to identify the approximate number and relative importance of architectural and historical sites in the proposed project area, and to establish a context for the interpretation of those sites recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRAINTS ON THE INVESTIGATION

In general, field conditions were very favorable. However, lack of access to the interiors of many of the buildings hampered the description and evaluation of some historic sites.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS

A total of 65 cultural resources were identified during the field survey. Thirty of these were intensively surveyed (including site mapping, measured plans of exteriors of main buildings, photographs, and descriptive survey forms). Of the 65 cultural resources, 26 were farmsteads, 10 were isolated houses, 25 were isolated barns, 3 were bridges, 1 was a church and cemetery, and 1 was a quarrying area. The ages of these resources range from approximately 1870 to the present. The most intense historic occupation was around the turn of the century.

These historic sites provide an interesting perspective on rural growth and development near a strong urban center in the late nineteenth century. Examination of the historic standing structures in this area enables us to understand cultural change in the American Midwest in that period between initial settlement and World War II.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that 25 of the 30 cultural resources intensively surveyed have rendered the information they contain through the recording process and should be determined ineligible for further study. Five of the sites (four farmsteads and one church) are recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The cemetery associated with the church is also recommended for further research, although it is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. One additional site is recommended as potentially significant pending further investigation. No further investigation is recommended for the remaining 34 architectural sites identified in the project area.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It would be difficult to overestimate the contributions of the citizens of Bourbon County in making this project a success. We extend our sincere gratitude to everyone who answered our questions, contributed information, or otherwise helped with the fieldwork. We would especially like to thank Mrs. Grace Moore, who is President of the Historic Preservation Association of Bourbon County, Inc., for directing us to people who could help us in compiling the information presented here. We are also grateful to the staff of the Bourbon County Courthouse and Sandy Hester of Othick Abstracting in Fort Scott, who were most helpful in our records searches.

This report is the work of a variety of people at ECI. LeAnne Baird served as Principal Investigator for the project. Crew members were Kathy Morgan, Robert McCullers, Joseph Eden, and Ruth Haag Eden. Kathy Fimple served as project historian.

Some chapters in this report are co-authored or written by various members of the ECI staff. A. Binion Amerson authored the chapter on natural environment. Kathy Fimple authored the history of the project area in Chapter V, and contributed to the section on primary records research in Chapter IV. Anita Pitchford contributed the review of literature on house types also in Chapter V. Kathy Morgan wrote the site descriptions in Appendix A and assisted in compiling the glossary of terms. Photographs were developed and printed by Ruth Eden, and Joseph Eden compiled the site maps and floor plans. All other sections were written by LeAnne Baird.

Report coordination, editing and completion were managed by LeAnne Baird with the assistance of Kathy Morgan and Susan Donahue. Maps and graphs were completed by Ms. Morgan and Ms. Donahue, and David Higginbotham. LeAnne Baird, Kathy Morgan, Allyn Mateu, Marian Marx and Louanne Ward ably undertook the word processing of the report.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FN - Field Number; unique number assigned to each site or locality during the field investigation

(11-0000-XXX) - Kansas Historic Preservation Department inventory number

DEED RECORDS - Various legal documents relating to land transactions, filed with the Register of Deeds; cited by volume:page

Assign. Assignment of leasing rights to another party by the existing lessee

C.D. Contract for Deed, agreement to buy property in stated installments, owner holds deed until all payments are made

Lease Assignment of leasing rights, usually for oil and gas exploration

Mtg. Mortgage, a loan made to the holder of the deed using the property as security for the loan

Q.C.D. Quit Claim Deed, document used to clear title to a property, signed by person or persons with a claim on the property

T.D. Trustee's Deed, property held in trust when sold, usually held by guardian for a minor

TaxD. Property sold for back taxes

S.D. Sheriff's Deed, title to property held by Sheriff, usually as a result of foreclosure

W.D. Warranty deed, basic deed of sale

PATENT - Patent Records, recorded according to date transaction filed; establishes first owner of previously unclaimed land, patent was usually obtained under the Homestead Act of 1852

PROBATE - Probate Records, cited by volume:page

TAX - Tax Records, filed by year within a township

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACADEMIC (HIGH-STYLE), VERNACULAR, AND FOLK ARCHITECTURE

When people talk about architecture, what they usually mean is high-style architecture. High-style architecture is designed by an architect or master builder, and is true to an architectural discipline. That is, it follows a set of stylistic rules rigidly to produce a distinctive, easily recognizable kind of a building. . . . High-style architecture is also sometimes referred to as academic.

Obviously this distinction excludes more buildings than it includes. . . (The) "ordinary" buildings of the world can be divided into two categories, folk and vernacular. In America the distinction between folk and vernacular is often blurred, since few if any segments of American society were (or are) totally unaffected by the popular culture of their time. Hence, definitions and their applications vary somewhat from author to author.

Folk architecture is generally defined as having been built by using traditional construction techniques. A folk house is built by someone who carries a cognitive (learned) model of the way houses should look when finished; the construction techniques for such a house have been taught to him by a neighbor or a parent. In most folk construction the owner is also the builder. Glassie says that, 'During the time of the construction of a folk object, the tradition out of which it is produced cannot be part of the popular (mass, normative) or academic (elite, progressive) cultures of the greater society with which the object's maker has had contact, and as a member of which he may function.'

...Vernacular architecture, in contrast, reflects mainly temporal rather than spatial variations. Vernacular building includes the whole middle range of building that is neither folk nor high-style. These buildings are usually (but not always) built by a professional builder and may contain some folk or academic elements, or may be entirely popular, as in "planbook" or tract (development) housing. Vernacular building in the early twentieth century was idiosyncratic, borrowing at will from all available sources for ideas and using mostly finished or manufactured building materials" (Baird and Shaddox 1981, n.p.).

ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

The degree to which the original fabric (materials) of a building are still intact; also refers to the ways in which a building has been altered, in that some alterations and additions are more in keeping with the intent of the original style than are others.

BOARD AND BATTEN

Vertical butted boards used as siding, with narrow wood strips (BATTENS) used to cover the joints. DECORATIVE BATTENS is used here to mean battens routed on both exterior corners.

BOXED EAVES

A finishing treatment that encloses the rafters where they extend over the plate.

BRACKET

A decorative detail attached underneath an underhang.

CATSLIDE ROOF

A gable roof where in profile one slope is longer in length than the other; the longer slope may have two angles of pitch, changing somewhere in the middle.

CATTLE BARN

A barn with no interior partitions, whose only function is shelter for livestock and/or hay storage.

CAUSEWAY

A raised way across wet ground or water.

CELL (also PEN)

A single unit (room) of a building. The term cell is used in discussing the various configurations of building plans.

CELLAR

A below-ground or banked structure serving the same purpose as a basement (food storage and storm shelter), generally located near the kitchen door of a house. Entrances to cellars vary from ground-level doors to partly-upright to full upright man-doors, but most have an entryway of some sort containing stairs down into the cellar itself.

CHAIN OF TITLE SEARCH

The initial step in conducting historical research on a property or site, consisting of abstracting the sequence of ownership of the site using deed records as a primary source.

CISTERN

A tank or reservoir for storing rainwater until it is needed.

CONDENSARY

A factory that produces condensed milk.

COOP

An outbuilding used to house poultry.

CORBELLED CHIMNEY

A decorative chimney pot where masonry is stepped outward in the top several courses.

COURSED ASHLAR STONE

Squared building stone laid in rows roughly equivalent in height.

DECENNIAL

Occurring every ten years.

ELIZABETHAN REVIVAL, ca. 1940-1950

A style made popular by developers of tract homes. The stylistic treatment is reminiscent of English cottages, and is characterized by steeply-gabled enclosed porches, with one side of the roofline curved in a sweeping arc that often encompasses an arched entrance to the side yard.

ENGLISH BARN

A barn whose alley is perpendicular rather than parallel to the ridgeline.

EXTENDED EAVES

An arbitrary term used here to describe the extra angle in the lower section of gambrel roofs. Its purpose is assumed to be to deflect rainwater from dripping on the foundation of a barn, but it may well be primarily decorative in intent.

FRENCH SECOND EMPIRE, 1860-1890

A playful, pretentious style of building whose most striking feature is the use of a Mansard roof on top of a two or three-story square shaped-building. The roof usually has wall dormers and often has roof cresting (wrought ironwork).

GREEK REVIVAL, 1820-1860 (much later in the Midwest and Plains)

"The (high-style) Greek Revival style is an adaptation of the classic Greek temple front employing details of either the Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian order" (Blumenson 1981:27). In its vernacular interpretations, Greek Revival detailing often consists only of pediment(triangle)-shaped window heads, pilaster corner boards (resembling embedded square columns) and porches with entablatures, pediments, or Grecian columns.

HOMESTEAD ACT OF 1862

"The Homestead Bill became a law May 20, 1862. It provided that 'any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such,' and who has 'never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies,' was entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land in certain areas or eighty acres if taken in more favorable locations....From the date of first

application, usually called filing, six months was allowed to make improvements. On or before the expiration of that time the homesteader had to be on the land and begin improvements. He was further required to make it his permanent residence for five years from the date of the first papers" (Dick, 118). In practice the requirements for patenting land were interpreted very broadly or ignored altogether. The TIMBER CULTURE ACT OF 1873, offering 160 acres for those who planted 40 acres of trees and maintained them for 10 years, was even more abused, being basically a vehicle by which to obtain more free land without any outlay in improvements.

These two acts, together with the PRE-EMPTION ACT OF 1841 (which allowed settlers to purchase up to 160 acres at \$1.25 per acre prior to the time the land was sold at public auction), were the primary means by which landless settlers gained land to farm on in the Plains region, and were largely responsible for the rapid settlement of the area.

ICEHOUSE

An outbuilding, generally of stone, containing a pit in which ice is packed with straw; this is usually overlaid with a wood floor, and served as the earliest form of refrigeration during the summer months.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854

"Legislation which repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820, created the two territories of Kansas and Nebraska divided by the 40th parallel, and introduced the idea of "popular sovereignty" allowing resident voters to decide for themselves whether or not slavery would be allowed in the territories" (White 1981:v).

LINTEL

"A horizontal structural member over an opening which carries the weight of the wall above it; usually of steel, stone, or wood" (Harris 1975:295).

MONITOR BARN

A barn whose central alley, parallel to the ridgeline, is gable roofed and flanked by shed-roofed wings. Monitor barns were sometimes constructed using telephone poles. The style was promoted by agricultural experiment stations but is not as common as more traditional styles.

NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL, 1900-1920

"Neoclassicism is based on primarily the Greek and to a lesser extent the Roman architectural orders....(and) reflects the prevailing vogue for classical forms in the first decades of the twentieth century" (Blumenson 1981:69).

RIDGEPOLE

"A longitudinal member at the apex of a roof which supports the upper ends of the rafters" (Harris, 407).

SHED

A structure that minimally has a roof and vertical supports, and often has only two or three walls; also used in a general sense to group small outbuildings of indeterminate function and poor construction.

SEMIOTIC

A general philosophical theory of signs and symbols that deals especially with their function in both artificially constructed and natural languages and comprises syntactics, semantics, and pragmatics. In this context, the semiotic view of folk and vernacular architecture propounds the belief that architecture has an inherent language of proportions and relationships that are learned through experiencing the environment, just as language is learned. Thus, semiotic hypotheses are designed to analyze building form and style using the material culture evidence to determine how relationships between building parts are cognitively manipulated in the design process.

SMOKEHOUSE

A small gable-roofed outbuilding used to smoke meat or to salt meat down as a means of preserving it.

TONGUE-AND-GROOVE

A method of joining boards together, where each board has a continuous ridge along the edge of a board or plank and a corresponding groove along the other. Joints are formed by inserting the tongue of one member into the groove of another.

VICTORIAN

A generic term describing the ornate, busy, decorative residential styles most popular between about 1880 and 1910. When applied to houses whose plan and depth are based on folk type, it usually refers to gingerbread decorative elements such as turned porch columns and decorative brackets.

WEATHERBOARD, SHIPLAP, CLAPBOARD, DROP SIDING

Considerable confusion has ensued regarding the use of these terms, since discussion of vernacular building materials has to date been less than systematic. For the purposes of this report CLAPBOARD has been used as the generic term for milled wood siding, and divided into two groups, weatherboard and shiplap. WEATHERBOARD has parallel sides and rabbeted joints, making it plain rather than decorative. SHIPLAP may be either rabbeted or TONGUE-AND-GROOVE but has an uneven exterior surface. Shiplap was manufactured in a wide variety of styles. Although a distinction can be made between shiplap, which has rabbeted joints,

and DROP SIDING, which has joints either rabbeted or tongue-and-groove, in a building still standing it is often not possible to see the joints. The earliest weatherboarding prior to mechanically-sawn lumber was used to cover a timber-framed wall, and consisted of wedge-shaped boards wider at the bottom than the top.

WINDSHIELD SURVEY

A documentary survey technique consisting of driving traverses in an area and recording those characteristics of buildings that may be determined without on-site inspection. Useful primarily for determining the representativeness of a sample of buildings examined on a more in-depth level.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Fort Scott Lake project would provide a multipurpose lake on the Marmaton River in Bourbon County, 5 miles west of Ft. Scott, Kansas. (Figure 1). Acquisition of 17,234.21 acres of land in fee simple and 700 acres in flowage easement would be required for this project. In October and November of 1981, a field survey of a portion of the architecture in the project area, accompanied by a literature and documents review, was performed by Environment Consultants, Inc. to locate historical and architectural resources within the project area. Historical and architectural resources thus identified were investigated to determine their location within the project boundaries; their state, local and national significance; and their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

This study was required under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) as amended by Public Law 96/515, and is authorized for funding under Public Law 93-291. Completion of this study provides documentation evidencing compliance with Section 2(1) of Executive Order 11593 "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" dated 13 May 1971.

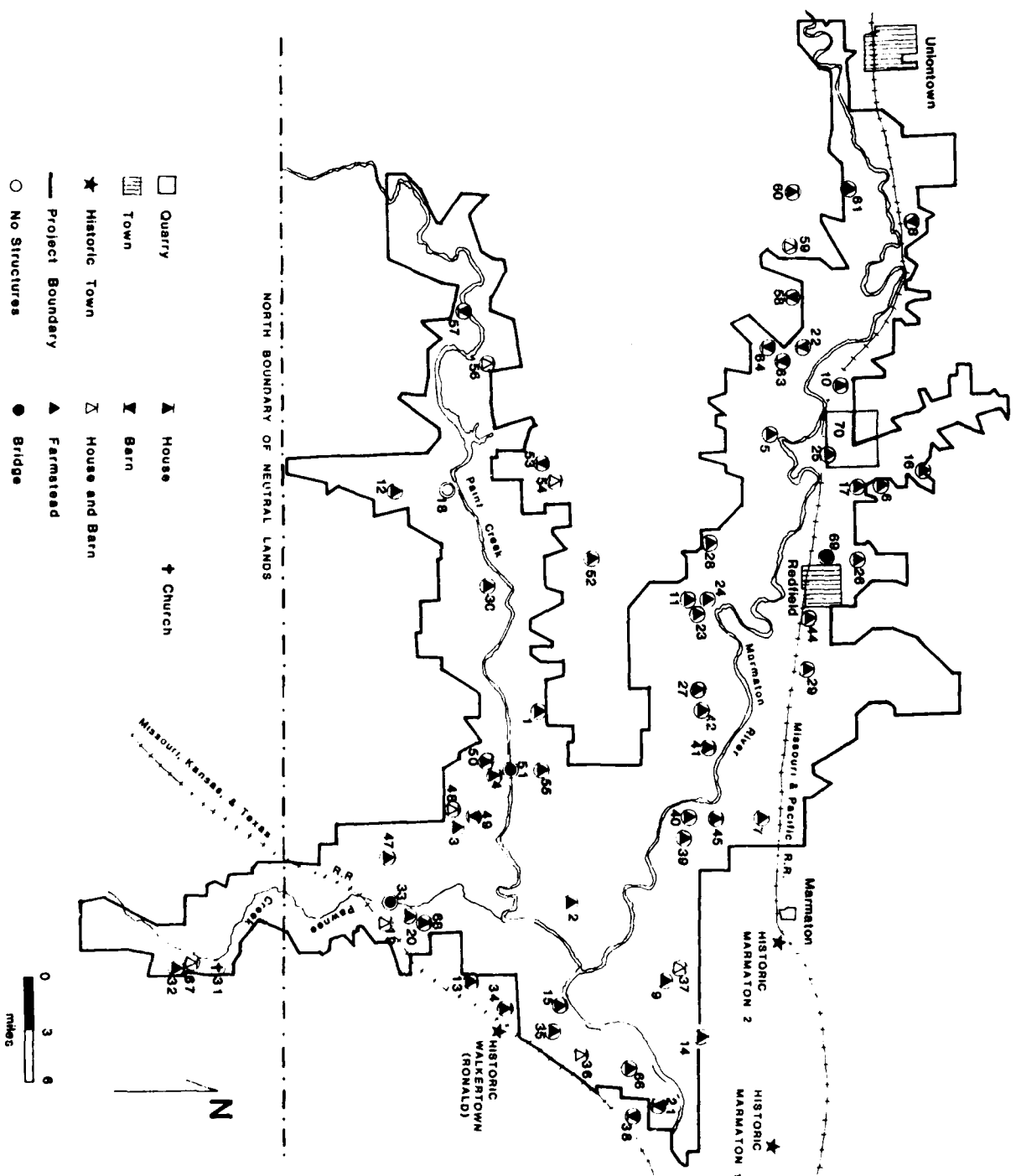


Figure 1. Map of the Fort Scott Lake Historical and Architectural Survey area.

II. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The proposed Fort Scott Lake impoundment will be situated along the Marmaton River and its tributaries in Bourbon County, Kansas. The Marmaton River and its floodplain are within the physiographic province known as the Osage Plains, a subdivision of the Central Lowlands Province which is a division of the Interior Plains physiographic zone of the central United States. The Osage Plains are further subdivided into the Cherokee Lowlands, the Chautaugua Hills, the Osage Cuestas, and the Flint Hills Upland; only the Osage Cuestas is included within the study area. In general, the land of the Osage Cuestas is composed of irregular rows of hills that tend toward steepness on the eastern side and to gently sloping on the west. The surface slopes generally east and southeast; relief ranges from 50 to more than 200 ft. Valleys of major streams range from less than a mile to several miles in width (Zornow 1957; Self 1960, 1978; USCOE 1972).

GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY

The sedimentary rocks within all of eastern Kansas fall within the Upper Paleozoic era; the total thickness is approximately 1,000 ft. The Pennsylvanian surface rock strata of the Osage Cuestas contain stone of building quality and is used in manufacturing cement (Self 1960, 1978; Kansas Water Resources Board 1967; USCOE 1972).

The Marmaton River, which at Fort Scott drains a total area of 1,056.7 km² (408 mi²), arises in Allen County, flows generally eastward through Bourbon County into Missouri where it eventually connects with the Osage, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers. The Marmaton River is a slow-moving (322 CFS), warmwater (mean annual temperature, 14.30C or 57.70F) stream with a relatively wide floodplain. Major tributaries of this river within the study area include: Cedar Creek, Point Creek, Pawnee Creek, Elm Creek, Robinson Branch, Bunion Creek, Walnut Creek, and Turkey Creek. Ground water resources can be found in a few wells located throughout the area; aquifer yield for this area of Kansas is very low (0 to 10 gpm) (Kansas Water Resources Board 1967; USCOE 1972; Hedman et al. 1974; Burns 1975; Jordan and Irza 1975).

SOILS

The soils within the study area are classed under the order Mollisols, the suborder Udolla, and the great group Arguidolls. Mollisols are soils that have nearly black friable organic-rich surface horizons and that are high in bases. Udolls are usually moist and have no horizon in which either calcium carbonate or gypsum has accumulated. Arguidolls are Udolls that have a subsurface horizon in which clay has accumulated. More specifically, the soils of the project area are gently sloping Arguidolls plus Albaqualfs and Paleudolls. Mollisols are generally considered to be the

most productive agricultural soils, and are known for their production of corn, wheat, sorghum, other cereal grains, and soybeans (U.S. Soil Conservation Service 1967).

CLIMATE

The climate of Kansas is characterized by well-defined seasons and rapid changes of weather. Winters have much sunshine, are mild to cold in temperature, and are the driest time of the year. Spring is characterized by moderate temperatures, many windy days, and rainy periods. Summers are sunny and the average temperature is warm to hot. Fall generally is marked by periods of clear, cool weather with decreasing temperature and precipitation. The climate of the Fort Scott Lake study area has a mean annual precipitation of 96.5 to 101.6 cm (38 to 40 in), with more than 66 cm (26 in) being received from April to September. The mean annual temperature is 14.4°C (58°F), with that during April through September being 22.2°C (72°F). The average number of freeze-free days is 195, with the average last spring freeze being around April 12 and the average first fall freeze being approximately October 23. January is usually the coldest (mean -5.6°C or 22°F) and July usually the hottest (mean 33.3°C or 92°F). Winds are generally from a southerly direction most of the year, excepting December through March when winds are from the north and northwest (Kansas Water Resources Board 1967; U.S. Department of Commerce 1968).

FLORA

The State of Kansas lies within the prairie grassland province. Prior to the settlement of the state, the natural vegetation of the Fort Scott Lake area was a combination of Bluestem Prairie (Andropogon, Panicum, and Sorghastrum) and Oak-Hickory Forest (Quercus and Carya). In this area of eastern Kansas, prairie grass was common in the open flat areas, while broadleaf deciduous trees were found along streams and the shaded sides of ridges. Hardwood trees provided a source of fuel and building materials for early settlers to eastern Kansas. Common trees of the area include: cottonwood (Populus deltoides), elm (Ulmus americana), white oak (Quercus alba), red oak (Quercus rubra), hackberry (Celtis occidentalis, C. laevigata), sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), black walnut (Juglans nigra), ash (Fraxinus spp.), and pecan (Carya illinoensis). Timber resources of eastern Kansas amount to approximately 25% of the total land area (Kuchkier 1966; Self 1978).

FAUNA

The diverse nature of eastern Kansas' natural environment--being a combination of grassland and forest--provided for an abundance of diverse wildlife. The prairie grassland environment supported large game such as American bison or buffalo (Bison bison) and elk (Cervus canadensis). The forested stream environment supported small-to large-sized mammals, many birds, and a variety of amphibians and reptiles. Wildlife predominant in the Fort Scott Lake area include white-tailed deer

(Odocoileus virginianus), upland game, furbearers, waterfowl, songbirds, snakes, turtles, and lizards. Farmlands in the floodplains support good populations of rabbits (Sylvilagus floridanus and Lepus californicus), foxes (Vulpes fulva and Urocyon cinereoargenteus), coyotes (Canis latrans), bobwhite (Colinus virginianus), and mourning doves (Zenaidura macroura). Large numbers of waterfowl--both geese and ducks--from the Central and Mississippi Flyways use the area during spring and fall migrations. They are particularly attracted to the area because of the Marais des Cygnes State Waterfowl Refuge located in Linn County, approximately 30 mi north of the proposed Fort Scott Lake site. Fish in the Marmaton River and its tributaries include channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus), yellow bullhead (Ictalurus natalis), drum (Aplodinotus grunniens), carp (Cyprinus carpio), redhorse (Moxostoma spp.), largemouth bass (Micropterus salmoides), and various sunfishes (Lepomis spp.). The streams of the area also support a variety of mollusk and other invertebrate species (USCOE 1972).

III. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Six goals for this project were identified:

1. Identify historical sites and places of historical significance within the project area.
2. Survey and document the buildings contained on 30 sites selected by the Government, and investigate the additional historical sites identified as a result of the literature review.
3. Collect and integrate material from primary and secondary sources to provide contextual and interpretive background information on historically/architecturally significant sites in the project area.
4. Develop descriptive predictive statements about the nature and extent of cultural resources in the remainder of the project area.
5. Develop an explanatory model for the evolution of the built landscape in the project area.
6. Present testable hypotheses concerning growth and development in the area and its relationship to the resulting use of certain architectural forms and styles, as predicted in the landscape model (see 5 above).

The mechanics of identifying sites in the project area and the results of that identification process are discussed in chapters IV and V. In order to evaluate those sites or put them in context, however, it will be necessary to establish a common ground from which to discuss the historical development and landscape through time in the Fort Scott area. With this in mind, a brief introduction follows outlining current scholarship concerning these topics as they pertain to the Fort Scott area.

A MODEL OF HISTORIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Historic regional development models in use today, whether scientific or humanistic, focus on describing patterns of group behavior through time, usually in a particular region. One of the most useful descriptive models is John Hudson's (1969) ecological model of settlement processes. Hudson identified three settlement and development stages: initial settlement, spread of settlement, and competition. These three stages occur whatever the area, as people enter and settle in a given location, other people join them, and the capacity of an area's resources to support them is eventually overtaxed, causing part of the population to migrate elsewhere. This ecological model is particularly useful on the American frontier, where the population expanded westward as new areas were opened for settlement through several generations of Midwestern and

Southern outmigration (and several generations as well as ethnic immigrants arriving from other areas of the world).

Historic regional development in an area takes place in a distinct environmental setting, and the nature of that environmental setting has a dramatic impact on the form that development takes and the rate at which it occurred. On the eastern margin of the Plains, frontier settlement and development was closely tied to national events and developmental trends as well as affected by environmental factors.

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the primary occupants of the Great Plains region were the American Indians. Their concept of the Plains, as with all land, was that it was to be revered and used with care. White contact with the Plains during this time was minimal. Even after acquisition of the majority of the Plains area by the United States in 1803, few white men visited the region. Those who did, however, differed from the Indians in their view of the Plains. Some were interested in quick and easy profits in furs or metals. Some sought religious fulfillment in the saving of souls or political advantage in a geographic safety barrier. Others explored and saw great variety in the physical landscape. But the reports that made it back to people in the "civilized" east, said that the area was the "Great American Desert".

The desert image was perpetuated for years by the increasing number of people who observed the region. In the mid-nineteenth century the plains was a transit region. People crossed it to get to Oregon farmland, Santa Fe's market, California and Colorado gold, or Utah's seclusion. They saw nothing they deemed useful or productive and so dismissed the area as a necessary evil.

Oddly enough, it was the transient nature of the Plains population in mid-century that brought the first sizeable and relatively permanent occupance. Military posts were established on the frontier for three reasons, according to then Secretary of War Poinsett. First, to protect Indian tribes being relocated from the east from the "wild Indians" native to the Plains. Second, to protect settlers from the emigrant tribes who resisted migration and were still resentful. Lastly, for purposes of maintaining peace, by curtailing intercourse between whites and Indians. The need for this protection became more and more apparent for the Indians, in their minimal contact with white, had discovered that they could make a profit on killing more buffalo than they needed for personal consumption, and in that way satisfy a newly acquired desire for objects from the white culture. In meeting the needs of the Plains peoples, temporary military ports became permanent installations and in some cases fostered civilian settlements nearby.

Large scale Plains settlement, however, was hindered by the desert image the land had acquired. As demand grew for additional farm land and people opened their eyes and observed the lush grasses of the plains, particularly in the eastern portions, the Plains image completely reversed itself, from desert to garden. Much of the Plains was not officially open

to land-hungry settlers, however. The area, once thought to be useless, had been reserved for Indian tribes from across the continent. It was not until the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 opened the two territories for white settlement that large scale occupancy was possible. By 1860, counties in eastern Kansas and south-eastern Nebraska had population densities of as high as eighteen persons per square mile (Lewis 1966).

Political strife marred the settlement of parts of the Plains, particularly in Kansas. The Kansas-Nebraska Act had called for popular sovereignty on the issue of slavery. Kansas, especially those counties that bordered Missouri (which was a slave state), became not only a testing ground, but a battle ground. This period, known as "Bleeding Kansas," came to an abrupt end with the outbreak of the Civil War. Kansans rallied to the Union cause, settling the slavery issue by their actions.

With the end of the Civil War, interest in the Plains became even greater. The settlement process was greatly accelerated by the 1862 passage of the Homestead Act. This act brought the land laws of the United States, which congress had been consistently liberalizing through the years, to the ultimate conclusion: free land. Of course, even free land is useless if it cannot be used. Technological advances in the 1870s in both agricultural practices and equipment facilitated continued Plains settlement. Large numbers of European immigrants arriving in the United States and moving to the Plains in the last two decades of the nineteenth century helped to eliminate even the Plains states from the category of "frontier."

In the early twentieth century, no longer a frontier, the Plains underwent developmental changes. The internal combustion engine freed farmers to work more ground and also gave them increased mobility. Isolation was reduced and farm production increased as transportation systems improved. At its peak, however, population density was greater than the land could support. This, coupled with severe drought and nationwide economic stagnation in the 1930s, encouraged out-migration on the Plains, and laid the foundation for the evolution of agribusiness in the mid-century decades.

Bourbon County is like other counties in the eastern edge of Kansas and in western Missouri, in that physiographically and climatically it is closely related to counties on the western margin of the Prairie. Therefore, settlement and development occurred in a more favorable setting than settlement further west in the Plains states. In this sense, these counties serve as a frontier transition zone, with early access to evolving transportation systems facilitating interaction with more settled areas further east. Politically and economically, however, they were closely connected to the development and utilization of the Plains. By the turn of the century, Bourbon County had become the hub of freight transport for all of southeastern Kansas, and was connected by that same rail system to Oklahoma and points south as those areas developed and grew demographically and economically.

Therefore in light of these regional development patterns, we can modify Hudson's model to describe the expected development in the project area in the following manner:

1. In this area initial settlement occurred prior to the opening of the area for legal settlement, because of the presence of the military, which provided protection for the most ambitious of the potential settlers.
2. Spread of settlement occurred between approximately 1854 when the area was opened for settlement and the late 1860s, when the railroad arrived in Fort Scott. Prior to this time, development in the area was much like that in other parts of Eastern Kansas, although disruptions in the normal expansion of settlement because of Civil War hostilities caused substantial turnover in the area's population prior to about 1870.
3. Reorganization of transportation patterns occurs in this area, as it does in most parts of the Plains, with the arrival of the railroad(s) as an event that expands opportunities (particularly marketing of goods and produce) at a time when competition would normally begin to have an impact on the availability of shared resources in the immediate environment of the area.
4. The capacity of an environment's resources to accommodate an expanding population is strained and competition for available resources began in earnest in the 1880s. This was exacerbated for farmers by uncertain seasonal climactic variation and the cyclic Plains moisture pattern, which was unknown at that time.
5. Diversification occurred as a response to this decline in prosperity and as a natural outgrowth of the dramatic urban growth and prosperity in nearby Fort Scott. This diversification included both agricultural crop diversification, and the expansion of industries employing a substantial number of small town and rural people as well as the population of the nearby urban center. Diversification represents only a temporary delay in the the natural process of competition, however, serving merely to delay the eventual overtaxing of available resources.

LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION

The term landscape evolution is used here to mean the processual development of the built landscape through time in a spatially defined area. This is in direct contrast to the "slice of time" approach used by many cultural geographers in discussing features of a particular landscape. At any given time, the built landscape is composed of structures "recently" built, as well as "relic" older buildings. The emphasis on process in discussing a landscape shifts the emphasis from a cataloging of artifacts to an examination of the forces that created the present landscape (including the forces and circumstances that resulted in

the preservation or transformation of some "obsolete" features in that landscape).

The evolution of landscape in a frontier area may be modeled as occurring in four phases separated by the materials used (the influence of the natural environment) and the plan and style selected (the influence of culture). Unlike economic models of historical regional development such as the one presented above, the temporal divisions assigned for periods of landscape evolution do not arise naturally for a given locality. The transition from folk building practices and traditions to vernacular, or popular culture, modes of building and planning is a gradual one that often doubles back on itself, or runs concurrently for a period of time, even in a localized area.

This is because the decision to build a structure involves the creation of a single artifact, and the structural decisions involved in the creation of that artifact, are the result of the idiosyncratic personal preferences of the owner/builder. Generally speaking, nine factors influence the selection of design and size of a folk or vernacular building: the cultural background, social class (including degree of wealth), and personality of the owner of the building, its intended function, the socio-cultural traditions associated in the community or society with the building's function, the age of the community, the availability and sophistication of building materials, the building technology, and the natural environment in which the building is to be built. Therefore, patterns in the landscape should be viewed as the cumulative effect of individual design decisions.

Since the sample of buildings extant from any one period is skewed in favor of more recent structures, it is difficult to reconstruct precisely the look of the land at any given time, and therefore, all but impossible to state conclusively what styles were most prevalent during the earliest periods.

Nonetheless, the evolution of landscape in the project area, as elsewhere in the United States, may be discussed as occurring in four distinct phases:

Folk Building: Log, stone or earth building, using traditional methods of construction, hand-worked materials and traditional (cognitive) plans; the owner is almost always involved in the construction of the building during this phase;

Transitional Building: Early frame and masonry building, encompassing both folk and vernacular styles and construction techniques, and including the Victorian and Revival styles; log and native stone building continues to be popular during this period;

Post-Nineteenth Century Building: including folk, vernacular, and early plan-book styles but using primarily commercial brick, stone and finished lumber from local sources;

Bungalows and Post-1930s Planbook Houses: using commercial materials (including milled lumber, and a preponderance of shiplap and tongue-and-groove siding for exterior finishes).

These patterns observed in any examination of the present landscape must be discussed in terms of both time and space in order to be understood. The study of the spatial distribution of elements of material culture (including buildings) leads to the definition of culture regions. When combined with a temporal perspective, maps of the diffusion of ideas about building can be constructed that correspond to the migration patterns of the people who hold those ideas.

Where possible to gather such information, historical investigation on a site-specific level can include an in-depth investigation of the process by which an individual chose to create a particular style of building: the needs he perceived, the options he worked with during the design process, and the sources of his information about traditional plans, materials, and construction techniques. Additional information can be sought by examining the popular culture publications of the era concerning new materials, plans, and construction techniques.

To date little work has been done that incorporates recent advances in behavioral psychology as they apply to the study of the individual's role in landscape evolution, although it has long been recognized that individual as well group preferences in building styles affect the perceptual image of a local landscape, sometimes radically. The studies which have been done using a behavioral approach (e.g., Newton and Napoli 1977, Rapaport 1969) indicate that such an approach may enable development of an explanatory model of the process by which American folk architectural characteristics gradually expanded and changed to include selected vernacular elements, and finally modified so that vernacular plans were (and are) combined with traditional decorative and design elements that have been selectively preserved.

Glassie's efforts in this regard (1975) are intriguing, but his structuralist model is designed to include only the creation and expansion of folk building types, and does not include a means to account for the selection of particular building traits from the popular culture by individuals or groups. This transition to vernacular building in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is a hallmark of the American landscape, but one which generally has been skirted or ignored by American folklorists and historical geographers.

Literature on folk architecture and landscape (including Glassie 1963, 1965, 1965a, 1965b, 1965c, 1968 and 1975; Hart 1976; Meinig 1979; Newton 1974; Kniffen, 1965 and 1966; Wells 1981; and Skinner and others 1982) can be used to develop a typology for folk architecture in the project area in keeping with other research in the field, so that comparative research on architectural style and landscape evolution between regions will eventually be possible. Period plan books, pattern books distributed by local lumberyards in the late nineteenth and early

twentieth centuries, and articles on prominent local architects (if they can be located) can be used in an effort to determine what high-style design elements, if any, were copied and incorporated into the folk and vernacular buildings in the project area.

EXPECTED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT AREA

Davis describes early Territorial dwellings vividly as "dark dugouts . . . or wretched log cabins with dirt floors and walls so imperfectly chinked that the bitter winds of winter blasted through them, freezing water sometimes within a few feet of a blazing stove or fireplace" (Davis 1976:72-73). As settlement became more permanent, however, these crude dwellings were replaced by more sophisticated log structures. Robley (1894:262) states that dogtrot houses were common in early Bourbon County. Since the earliest influx of settlers included southern immigrants, this is not surprising.

Bourbon County was settled by people from two distinct cultural backgrounds: Upland Southerners from the southern states, and Midwesterners from the Old Northwest and Upper Mississippi Valley. These two cultural source regions have distinctive folk architectural styles associated with them, and settlers from these areas would have brought along their "cultural baggage," attempting to recreate familiar landscapes in a new setting. Carman's linguistic atlas (1962) shows no ethnic communities in the project area from earliest settlement to the present. Therefore, the earliest permanent dwellings in the area can be expected to have been two-room hall-and-parlor, three-room central hall cottage, Cumberland, or dogtrot in plan, with occasional I-houses, constructed of either log or frame.

Sawmills were operating near the project area almost from the earliest settlement. McDonald's sawmill in Fort Scott was turning out rough timber as early as 1858 (Robley 1894:97). Outcroppings of sandstone and limestone were also present in the area, as well as clay for brick. Thus, log construction is less likely to have been used for anything but temporary dwellings and outbuildings in the post-Civil War period.

Beginning with the arrival of the railroads about 1870, finished lumber from commercial lumberyards (including shiplap and other kinds of clapboarding) and commercial plans propagated through the popular culture would have been available to residents of the project area. Popularly influenced buildings can be expected to have coexisted in the landscape with the traditional Midwestern "status" dwelling, the I-house (Kniffen 1965), during this period. According to W.P.A. writers, in the 1880's "the more prosperous Kansans replaced their plain houses with more ornate structures weighted down with undigested Old World styles. Mansard roofs bristled with wrought iron, towers sprouted from saw-tooth gables, and sharp-eaved dormer windows peeped coyly from beneath gingerbread cornices" (Federal Writers Project 1939:155). After the turn of the century, Victorian plans and detailing and vernacular plans adapted from traditional folk housing was gradually replaced by plan-book and

prefabricated houses. Post-World War I, the bungalow became the most popular style, lasting until well after World War II in most Midwestern rural areas.

IV. METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

Work conducted on this project was divided into three phases: 1) identification and assessment of known historical/architectural resources; 2) architectural survey; and 3) historical research.

PHASE 1 - IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

This phase of cultural resource management studies is usually termed "literature review," even though it encompasses a variety of both primary and secondary written and oral source material. The goals of this phase were two-fold: to assemble material from which to write a historical overview, and to identify specific sites within the boundaries of the project area that have historical significance.

A well-constructed narrative history is a valuable cultural resources management tool. Such a compilation of material provides a synthesis of the historical information already available on a project area, puts that information in historical perspective, and addresses current research questions in the fields of social history, local history, historical geography, and material culture studies. This information can then be compared with theoretical models of the evolution of the built landscape to test those models or to develop new ones. It can also be used to explain any significant local variations from larger regional patterns.

In assembling material to write the project area history, historical research was conducted at or inquiries directed to the following institutions:

- The Kenneth Spencer Research Library Kansas Collection (University of Kansas, Lawrence), whose holdings include personal accounts and letters of early settlers during the territorial and Civil War periods, and records of many nineteenth century land mortgage companies.
- Kansas State Historical Society (Topeka), which has manuscripts, private letters, diaries, business records, documents, photographs and maps. The Society's holdings are primarily from the post-Civil War period.
- Genealogical and Kansas history collection of the Fort Scott Public Library, Fort Scott, Kansas.

Materials consulted included books and articles, historic maps and atlases showing the location of early trails and roads, late nineteenth and early twentieth century farmsteads, and other cultural features (including Edwards Brothers 1978; Socolofsky 1972); historic photographs showing

examples of architectural styles used in the vicinity. Few primary documents relating to or describing the project area and its occupants during the historic periods were located.

Written primary and secondary texts and records were helpful in establishing historical context, but these materials have several limitations that make them less than ideal sources. Written histories, especially those that are biographical or contain information dealing only with a community or county, are often biased in ways difficult to ascertain without intimate knowledge of the historic, social and economic networks of a community.

More importantly, they tended to be topically limited to traditional historical themes: early exploration, lists of early settlers, and descriptions of sensational events such as murders, hangings, and natural disasters. Some of these traditional topics, such as the history of education or churches in a community, can be helpful in establishing the nature of community identity and the boundaries of rural neighborhoods through time. Often, however, these sources lacked "ordinary" information about agriculture, foodways, daily activities and so on that were helpful in interpreting the material cultural artifacts of the mid- to late nineteenth and early twentieth century periods. General works were often poorly indexed or not indexed at all, making them difficult to use on an area-specific level.

Primary records can be used in two ways, to search for information about a particular individual or family, or to compile summary statistics about a locality or region. Examples of primary records used in this project include deed, probate, and tax records; Land Office surveyor's maps; and Population and Agricultural Census schedules. However, working with these records required extensive amounts of research time. The time and budget constraints of this study (and others like it) precluded the systematic compilation of summary information from these sources. In addition, on a site-specific level, these records were difficult to work with because they were idiosyncratic, sometimes contain significant errors and omissions, and have gaps where no information was recorded. Diaries and letters that oftentimes contain useful folklife information are difficult to locate in manuscript collections, and time did not allow for extensive searches for privately held family documents and historic photographs, although some historic photographs of sites in the project area were discovered (see Chapter V).

Therefore, no matter how thorough and efficient the research was conducted in the time available, significant gaps in the information collected were bound to occur. These gaps were at least partially filled by interviews with the older residents of a locale. Their own memories extend back to the early twentieth century, and frequently family histories and related information were preserved in the oral tradition and transmitted to them. The older residents of a community are a non-renewable cultural resource in the same ways as are material culture artifacts, especially in an area where traditional community networks will

be completely disrupted by relocation and/or a dramatic influx of new capital for economic development.

The collection of formal oral history interview information was thus proposed here as a way to fill in the historical record and preserve historical-cultural information that might otherwise be lost.

Interview questions were formulated by the historical/architectural research team. Since interview time was limited, questions focused on areas for which there was little or no secondary information available. Due to the variety of informants for this project (not just "old-timers," but people with specialized interests and knowledge as well), it is difficult to summarize the types of questions that were asked. Interviews were tailored to suit each individual informant's area of expertise. For long-time area residents who had site-specific information, the following information was solicited:

Genealogical - their age, place of birth, birthplace of spouse/parents/grandparents, dates of migration to Kansas.

Site information - age of structures, builder, which buildings were original or added later and when, what building materials were used, why buildings were designed as they were, what changes were made to structures, and former uses of rooms or outbuildings.

Agriculture - what crops were planted, what animals were kept on the farm or raised, changes triggered by the Depression.

Neighborhood - what neighborhood or area they identified with, and why, and what other neighborhoods were in their area.

Urban centers - what towns were close and which were visited most often, why, what services towns offered, changes in towns through time.

Industrial - where was Bandera Quarry, were there any other quarries in or near the project area; what kind of community was associated with the quarry.

Oral history interviews were conducted and indexed as described in the ECI Oral History Procedures Manual. Oral history interviews are cited in this report in the format recommended by Allen and Montell (1981).

The following professionals and knowledgeable local residents were asked if they knew of historic or architecturally significant sites in the area:

- Richard Longstreth, Architectural Historian, College of Architecture and Design, Kansas State University

- Richard Pankratz, Director, and Julie Wortman, Architectural Historian, Kansas Historic Preservation Department, Kansas State Historical Society
- Mrs. Grace Moore, President, Historic Preservation Association of Bourbon County, Inc., Fort Scott, Kansas.

No known historic sites were identified as a result of these conversations.

During conversations with landowners concerning land access, the Government obtained informants' reports of historic sites in the area. These reports were pursued, but only one (FN15) was located as a result of this activity.

PHASE 2 - ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

Thirty farmstead sites chosen by the Government were surveyed. According to the Kansas City District, USACOE, Division of Cultural Resources, Real Estate Inventory records were used to select tentatively significant sites to be surveyed. Where this information was not available, or was not adequate, sites were picked to assure more or less uniform coverage of the project area. Of the thirty sites originally chosen by the Government based on access, some had buildings too new to meet the 50-year eligibility requirements. Where possible, these sites were substituted for alternate sites at the request of the project director. This substitution was formalized as a contract modification. The remaining sites were only summarily surveyed since it was clear that they were not eligible for the National Register. All sites were assigned field numbers (FN1, FN2, etc.). All sites identified are listed in Table 6, and described as Appendix A.

One of the purposes of cultural resources management documentation is to create an historical record of those sections of the historic built landscape that will be destroyed by large-scale projects. Therefore, ECI has developed and field-tested survey forms that facilitate the efficient collection of detailed structural information. The number of survey forms used for each site varied depending on the number and type of buildings at each locale. Survey forms for houses, barns, cellars, wells, and other standing structures, as well as an additional sheet for log construction (See Appendix C) were completed as appropriate for each site.

In addition to the completion of survey forms, floor plans of houses and barns to scale were included in site documentation. All measurements were metric. ECI procedures and guidelines used to standardize vocabulary and plan drawing in recording buildings are detailed in Baird & Shaddox 1981. Site plans to scale were also produced, showing contour lines, cultural features such as roads and fences, building shapes and roof lines, and domestic vegetation.

Photographic documentation of the sites surveyed is detailed in Appendix B. Photographs were taken on 35 mm Plus-X film. Film was

not archivally processed because it was deemed important to ensure while in the field that photographs were adequate, and no archival processing was available locally. Contact sheets and photo logs have been included as part of the field records.

Whenever possible, residents on the sites were informally interviewed by the survey crew. Interview information was recorded on the first page of the survey form.

Information collected during the architectural survey and historical research phases for each site intensively surveyed is summarized on the Kansas Historic Preservation Department's Individual Property Inventory Forms. Copies of these forms were submitted with the draft final report, to be submitted to the Kansas State Historical Society for the assignment of site inventory numbers. Other records produced will be considered part of the field documents.

The previous experience of the Principal Investigator in a survey of agricultural buildings in four northeast Nebraska counties using a similar site-selection procedure indicated that an additional source of field information would be helpful in formulating a model of landscape evolution and research hypotheses. In that previous study, a statistical random sample of farmsteads was selected for intensive documentation of their primary agricultural buildings. This approach yielded much valuable information about the individual structure's construction, materials, decoration, and history in relation to the development of the individual farms. However, when this information was extrapolated to predict the range of building types extant in the present landscape, and their temporal and spatial distribution, the resulting model did not correspond with the built landscape as the researcher knew it to occur from travelling through the area on a daily basis (while going to the sampled sites).

The random destruction process by which buildings are destroyed or preserved for reasons other than relative cultural significance, along with a geometrically diminishing frequency of early and earliest structures, legislates against predictable distributions or frequencies on a local level. Survival of folk structures in context is mostly a matter of chance.

This is not to say that generalized predictions as to the likelihood of presence or absence of certain landscape features cannot be made (such as the presence of German stone construction in an area of limestone outcroppings and intensive German immigrant settlement, or early frame structures where sawmills were known to be operating in the pre-Civil War period). However, these predictions are primarily useful in reconstructing past landscapes rather than in assessing the research potential of buildings in the present landscape.

A more common architectural sampling technique is the traverse. Use of traverses (usually along selected roadways) allows preliminary statements to be made not only about frequencies of building types but also about geographic variation from one neighborhood to another. In addition, traverses have the advantage of being an economical method in terms of transportation and field expenses.

The ideal sampling technique is to combine the two methods: collect preliminary data along selected traverses without expending a great deal of field time, and select a smaller number of sites for more intensive documentation.

With this in mind, then, an additional data source was included in the survey, that of a systematic windshield survey along the roads in the project area. This did indeed provide a great deal of substantive information about the existing built landscape at little extra cost in field time and field supplies, approximately six man-days. This information allows summary statements about the existing landscape to be formulated by the research team, statements that are not "intuitive" or predictive in the sense that they are supported by at least preliminary documentation. In addition, use of this technique provides concrete data for planning the next phase of the study (survey of the entire area). Further, because recognition of patterning is to a great extent dependent on previous field experience, it is vital to know (inasmuch as possible) what real-world contextual evidence tentative conclusions are based on in continuing a previous researcher's work in a later study.

Windshield survey documentation is used here to mean indicating the location of the farmstead on a site map, assigning it a field number, and noting some or all of the following cursory information:

- 1) list of structures visible from the road;
- 2) style and/or plan of major buildings on the site (house, barns, cribs);
- 3) materials used for major buildings; and
- 4) approximate age and reason for placing the building(s) in a given temporal period.

Cemeteries are an important feature of the material culture complex of an area, but are often not systematically included in either architectural or archaeological field surveys. Study of cemeteries as a part of cultural resources documentation can provide important insights into community structure, stability, religious customs and funerary art. Where cemeteries were encountered as a part of the windshield survey, they were assigned a field number.

Windshield photographs were taken wherever possible. Information about buildings located during the windshield survey has been integrated into the results and recommendations chapters of this report, and used in discussing the evolution of landscape in the project area.

PHASE 3 - HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The contract for of this study specified extensive site-specific research for those sites of the 30 sites intensively surveyed that were deemed potentially eligible for the National Register. Therefore, site-specific historical research was conducted for those sites determined by the principal investigator to be architecturally potentially significant. Chain of title research was conducted to obtain a list of owners of the property, then other documentary sources were searched for information about those owners. Oral history interviews also were conducted in order to obtain site information, as discussed earlier in this chapter.

In compiling a socio-historical profile of a site or region using documents and oral histories, a variety of problems unique to historical investigation are confronted. Paramount is the lack of witnesses to a given event, that is, people who could verify actions and happenings. The paucity of eyewitnesses forces the researcher to rely on documents and the oral tradition to piece together a profile, a process that can be compared to assembling a jigsaw puzzle with many missing pieces without having seen the picture on the box.

Each source has inadequacies that can confound prior information as well as explicate it. Certain problems in using written historical records are common. Of these, the problem that occurs the most often is illegible handwriting. In most areas of the United States, public records were handwritten until well into the twentieth century. Inability to read the records usually results from the extremely flowery manner in which letters, especially capitals, were formed in that period. This is often aggravated by poor penmanship. Similarly, the idiosyncracies of the official recording the information must be taken into account. He or she may have consistently misspelled words or place names, used incorrect abbreviations, or interpreted recording instructions to suit himself, for example. Finally, there is simple human error, in which the recorder errs and writes down an incorrect name, number or location. Such situations result in a kind of guessing game where the investigator using a particular record compares known or clear data to the unclear record in an attempt to determine which is the correct information.

Even when documents are legible, some volumes may not be available. The most common circumstance occurs when documents have been partially or completely destroyed by disasters such as fire or flood. In other cases, individual volumes are missing, having been misfiled, stolen, lost in a move from an old building to a new one, or accidentally pushed behind a filing cabinet.

The various types of documentary records each have their own individual hazards. Census records, both state and federal, were collected by a large number of individuals operating more or less independently; thus the above mentioned problems are compounded many times over. This can especially be a problem if different census enumerators interpreted their instructions differently, for the resulting information is not comparable.

Idiosyncracies of enumerators known to have been common are the apparent estimation of information, such as age, occupation or birthplace; obtaining information from children or neighbors rather than the individual himself; and failure to enumerate people at all, especially if they were not home on the enumerator's first visit.

Censuses often are not comparable from one census year to the next, for information categories were added and deleted as census forms were amended and expanded. Federal and state or local censuses usually are not comparable either, for they did not request the same information. The final major stumbling block in census research is the inability to determine the exact location of interviewees in rural areas. Cities, especially larger ones, have street names and often house numbers listed for families enumerated. Rural areas simply give the township, if the township-and-range cadastral land system was in use in that part of the country, or the nearest post office. At best, this limits locating an individual to within a square 6 miles on a side (within a 36-square-mile area). In the case of Bourbon County, township political boundaries do not even follow this squared-off pattern but are larger and irregular.

Probate records often are incomplete, particularly the very old ones. Problems in using probate records as an information source include no will in the probate file, even if one did at one time exist; no dates on documents; and no document stating the final outcome of the probate procedure. Of course, many people in the nineteenth century did not have formal wills, or if they did, often they were not filed unless someone wished to contest the will. Probate records are an important source, however, because they often amplify confusing land transactions or give clues to a person's material possessions or real estate in a given period.

One of the most useful and complete sources for historical information is land records. These records include full names, oftentimes include supplemental information about relationships, such as wife or son, and exact legal descriptions of locations. The major drawback in using these records is difficulty in wading through the legal terms and stilted phraseology of the nineteenth century. Occasionally plots of land, especially very small ones, are difficult to locate if the researcher is not familiar with the local land system.

Tax records are of minimal help to the researcher conducting a search for site-specific information. It is difficult to compare the amount of tax paid from year to year unless one is well-versed in the local economy and finances of the times, and the structure of the local valuation system. An extreme jump in taxes in just one year may indicate improvement on a property, but generally mortgages listed in the land records are better indicators. Mortgages, however, also were frequently used to cover crop expenses until crops were sold and the way the mortgage money was to be used is seldom specified. Tax records might best be used as sources of additional land ownership verification.

Entirely different problems arise when historical information is obtained from the oral tradition. Obviously, a good deal of error can be introduced relying on someone's memory of events, people and places 50 and even 75 years distant. Some events are enhanced in the mind of the narrator, while others are played down. With the passage of time, some details or events are remembered inaccurately or not at all. Even if recalled accurately, the possibility exists that the informant did not witness the entire event or had occurrences explained to him or her incorrectly. Time periods can be difficult for informants to identify, but general eras can usually be established if the interviewer queries for a time frame to reference from, such as "That happened a year or two before I was married, and I was married in 19XX. . ." A final problem confronted in the use of oral history stems from the fact that it does come from an oral tradition, and oral tradition may encourage the story-teller to add his or her own personal touch or interpretation which may result in a story considerably changed from the actual happening.

In researching the Fort Scott Lake project area in Bourbon County, Kansas, several locally-specific problems arose during the collection of site-specific information. Many of the tax volumes were missing, particularly from the decade 1890-1900. For example, the volumes containing Marion Township were missing from 1895 through 1898. Kansas state censuses, now on microfilm, suffer extremely from illegibility. It was not possible to determine if this resulted from a pencil or light pen in the original copy, fading of the original copy before it was microfilmed, or over-use of the microfilm copy. Whatever the cause, only about 50% of the information on the 1885 census could be ascertained, and less than 25% on the 1905 records. A similar problem exists in the 1880 Federal Census, particularly in Marion Township, but the damage is less severe. The land and probate records in Bourbon County are subject to the usual problems inherent in using historical documents, but are indexed and filed in a most convenient fashion.

Oral history informants in the project area were difficult to locate. Due to a large out-migration of the rural residents from Bourbon County, there are few "old-timers" left. Many of those who are still living in the area were eager to talk, but had little knowledge of the specific sites or project area history. Much of the professed "knowledge" was ascertained in reality to be local folklore and tradition.

V. RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

Results of this investigation are presented here in five parts. The project area history is a synthesis of information from primary written and oral sources and the secondary literature. This is followed by a discussion of the kinds of historic architectural resources present in the area. These resources are related to the pattern of historical development in this locality, and a reconstruction of landscape evolution in the project area is presented. A summary section suggesting directions for further investigations concludes this section.

FORT SCOTT LAKE PROJECT AREA HISTORY

As discussed in the historical background section, historical development in this area prior to 1945 may be divided into the following phases: initial settlement, spread of settlement, reorganization of transportation patterns, competition, and diversification. The following narrative describes in detail each of these phases as they occurred in the project area. Following this narrative is a discussion of black settlement in the area through time.

Initial Settlement, Pre-1854 - 1870

The area comprising the Kansas Territory was acquired by the United States in 1803 under the terms of the Louisiana Purchase. Although President Thomas Jefferson had other motives for making the purchase, he did think that the region would be needed in the far-distant future to accommodate an expanding United States population. In the meantime this land, thought to be the Great American Desert and unsuitable for white habitation, could be put to another use. Indian tribes in the East, who were occupying what was then thought to be prime agricultural land, could be "removed" to portions of the Louisiana Purchase. Although a variety of locations on the Plains were scheduled to be the new homes of the eastern tribes, a large number of tribes were removed to the present state of Oklahoma and parts of Kansas.

Treaties with two particular tribes influenced white land settlement patterns in Southeastern Kansas: the Cherokee and the New York Indians. In the 1820s the Cherokees had been granted land in the northern part of Indian Territory (Oklahoma), known as the Cherokee Nation. In addition, they were to receive a monetary payment. When the payment was not received, the Cherokees agreed in 1835 to the granting of additional land in lieu of the money. This land, which was north of the Cherokee Nation and included part of present-day Bourbon County, Kansas, became known as the Cherokee Neutral Lands. In 1838, the government also provided a tract of land, a good part of which lay in present Bourbon County, to be allotted to individual members of various Indian tribes from the state of New York.

These lands remained Indian lands and were officially closed to white settlement until 1854. However, this did not keep people from adjacent states and other parts of the U.S. from traversing the area. The Santa Fe, Oregon, and Mormon Trails all crossed portions of Kansas, and many of the travelers on these roads were soon requesting government protection. In order to maintain peace among the Indians and between Indians and whites, the United States government established a series of military posts throughout the Plains region. Trail routes, and the area along the Missouri River bordering Missouri (a state since 1820), were particularly active in terms of Indian-white interaction. At this same time, the Government was attempting to establish and maintain a series of military post roads, one of which was to run north-south just on the Kansas side of the Missouri-Kansas border. To facilitate both maintaining peace in the area and the establishment of a post road, Fort Scott was founded on the Marmaton River in eastern Bourbon County in 1842.

Various post buildings--barracks, quartermaster's store, stables, and officers' quarters--were quickly erected on the site, creating the first permanent settlement in the county. A few white settlers flaunted government regulations and crossed into the Kansas portion of the Indian Territory prior to its official opening in 1854. Some crossed over from Missouri at a trading post on the Marais des Cygnes River in Linn County (Harry S. Fisher, tape-recorded interview, Ft. Scott, Kansas, December 7, 1981). Robley (1894:25) states that these few early settlers chose land along streams where the timber supply was good and the bottomlands were fertile. Davis (1976:73), however, comments that because malaria was believed to be associated with low-lying areas, upland areas were often chosen instead. Some people also settled near the newly-founded fort, for safety or in order to profit by supplying the needs of the fort's inhabitants. Thus, a small non-military community began to flourish around the fort.

In 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed by Congress, creating the separate territories of Kansas and Nebraska, opening them to settlement, and calling for popular sovereignty on the issue of slavery. Bourbon County was created by the Kansas First Territorial Legislature, which convened in 1855. Parts of the county were still Indian lands at that time. However, the New York Indian lands were easily disposed of. Since the land had to be claimed by individuals, and only 32 people of the New York tribes had agreed to move, the remaining unoccupied land reverted to the public domain according to a ruling made in the late 1850s. By June, 1860, the land was available for entry and sale. The Cherokee Neutral Lands were a somewhat different story. The Cherokees, although not occupying the land, were attempting to maintain ownership. In an effort to enforce its treaty with the Cherokees, the Federal government sent troops into the neutral lands in 1858, forcing out all white settlers and burning the buildings that they had erected (WPA Historical Sketch:12-13). This effort at curbing white encroachment into Indian lands was only temporarily successful, however. When the area was surveyed by government surveyors between 1860 and 1865, numerous plowed fields were mapped in Indian territory in Bourbon County (Figure 2).

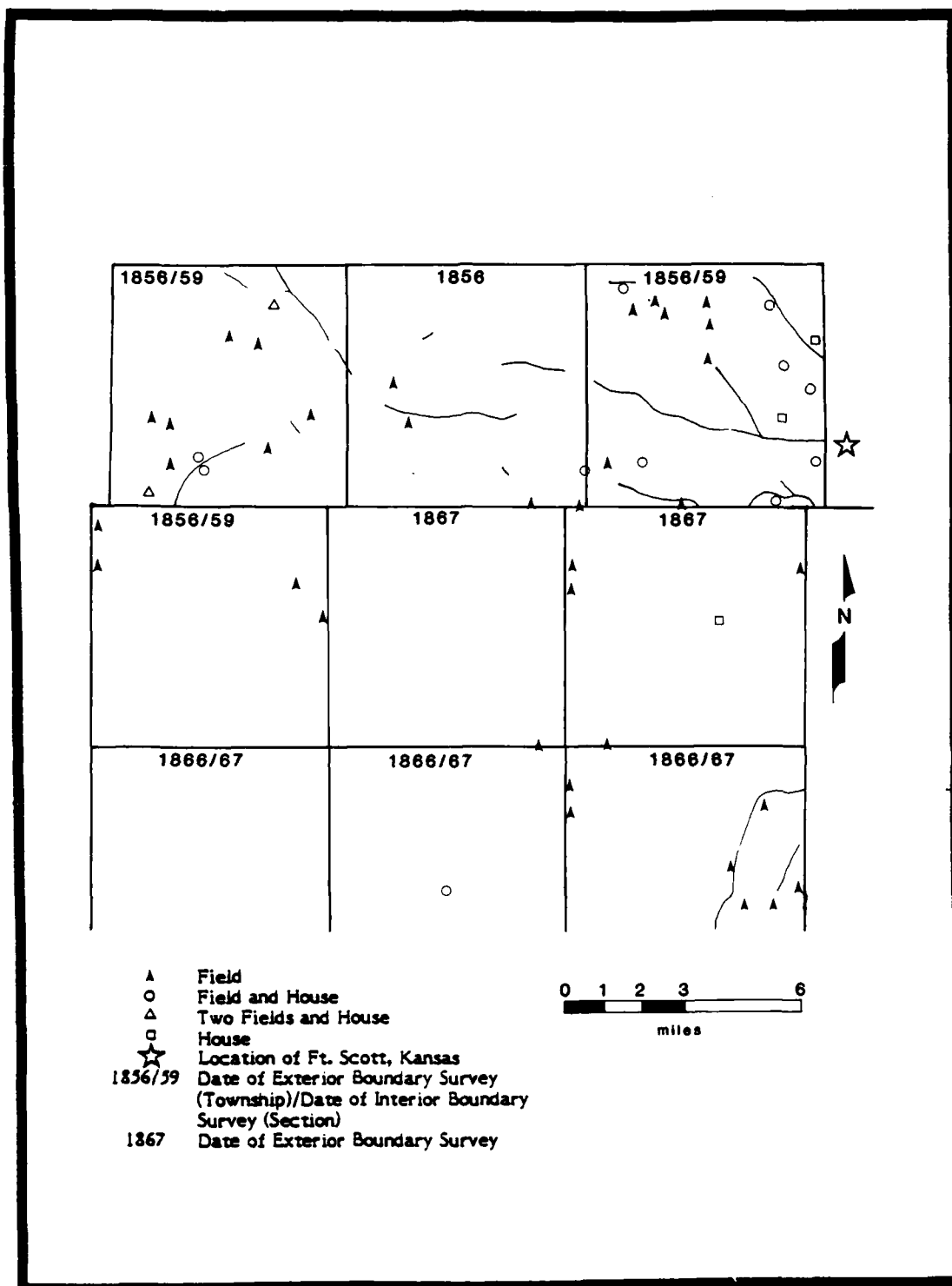


Figure 2. Settlements and plowed fields on United States Land Office Survey plot maps.

The violence in the Cherokee Neutral Lands was not the only turbulence during this period. The provision in the Kansas-Nebraska Act calling for popular sovereignty turned the territory into a battleground for the slavery issue. People from the South and neighboring Missouri, a "slave state," encouraged pro-slavery settlers to move to Kansas. In the North and Northeast, citizens who were against slavery raised funds and aided "free-staters" in their migration to the territory. Barely settled, the opposing forces clashed, both verbally and physically. Free-state and Pro-slavery political parties were formed. Blood was shed in a variety of isolated incidences throughout eastern Kansas, and the town of Lawrence was sacked by pro-slavery forces. Free-staters retaliated by massacring five pro-slavery men at Pottawatomie Creek. The territory became known as "Bleeding Kansas."

In Bourbon County, pro-slavery settlers were initially in the majority. In the spring of 1856, according to Robley (1894:58-9), the free-staters were visited by a group of pro-slavery men who "ascertained where they were from and their politics, what property they had, and their means of defense." Later in the year a program of harassment was instigated and many free-staters abandoned their homes. Accounts from Harry Fisher, whose grandfather settled in southern Linn County in 1857, suggest that harassment may be too gentle a term. He states that pro-slavery people would "go to the homes of northerners, call them to the door and shoot them. A number of new settlers from the northern states also came about this time, and as the free-state men grew in number, they also grew in confidence." Later that year "as many as 300 families in the district" were forced to leave their homes and take refuge in the towns because of their pro-slavery views (Blackmar 1912:222-224). For this reason, his grandfather returned to his home in Indiana in 1858 and did not return to Kansas until after the Civil War (Harry S. Fisher, December 7, 1981).

More than a year later the ostracized free-staters returned and attempted to reclaim their property. When personal requests failed, they sought action through the claims court. But the court was known to be in sympathy with the pro-slavery movement, so a "Squatter's Court" was established by the free-staters. In this manner they attempted to settle their disputes. However, bloodshed was often the end product, and the military post at Fort Scott, which had been de-activated in 1853 with the opening of the territory to settlement, became the home for two companies of United States Cavalry during the end of 1857 and early weeks of 1858.

Order reigned during the army's stay, but in January, 1858, the companies were recalled and hostilities resumed. On April 21, federal troops were fired upon when they pursued Jim Montgomery, a free-state leader from Linn County. The chase began "in the Isaac Mills neighborhood" (FN66) and ended in a "good narrow defile (a narrow pass or gorge) on Yellow Paint Creek". In the skirmish, the only time United States troops were fired upon in the county during this era, one man was killed and several were injured (Robley 1894:102-3).

In the counties along the Missouri border, conflict between free-staters and pro-slavery advocates became known as "border troubles," gaining the name from the generalization that people east of the border were pro-slavery and were harassing those west of the border, who were free-staters. As the border troubles continued in the waning years of the decade, a massacre occurred that was of the magnitude of the Pottowatomie murders. A group of border ruffians kidnapped 11 free-state men and took them to a ravine on the Marias des Cygnes. One man escaped injury, five were wounded, and five were killed. Smaller, but no less deadly, incidents occurred, including the mobbing of the Free State Hotel and surrounding buildings in Fort Scott. Shortly after that violent evening, it was determined that the county records might be safer at a greater distance from the border. So the county seat was moved from Fort Scott six miles west to the town of Marmaton. The final episode in the border difficulties in Bourbon County, according to Robley (1894:151), occurred in 1860. There were several hangings and murders in the spring, but by fall "all these murders, by both parties, caused a decided revulsion of feeling" and "The point was passed where anything more of that kind would be tolerated"(Robley 1894:151).

As a new decade began, fighting subsided and, after years of political debate, Kansas was admitted to the Union. Hostilities had not subsided in the eastern states, however, and only a few months after Kansas' statehood was achieved, the first shot was fired in the War Between the States. Although slavery had been the issue in the Bleeding Kansas episodes, the point was apparently decided by the time war broke out. Robley describes the feeling in Bourbon County: "The Democrat, the only newspaper in the county, came out early and declared that it abandoned all party affiliations and announced itself 'for the constitution and the union, and a supporter of the new Administration so long as it shall labor in the direction of their perpetuity.' That was the universal sentiment" (Robley 1894:165-6).

The population of Kansas was still quite small, yet it supplied "650 men in answer to Lincoln's first call" and later when "the government assigned a quota of 6,777 men . . . the state contributed 10,539" (Zornow 1957:107). In Bourbon County, whose population was 6,101 in 1860 (W.P.A. Historical Sketch:21), five volunteer companies were organized immediately, two in Fort Scott, one from Lightning Creek and two from Drywood Township (Robley 1894:167). These and four companies formed later became the foundation of the Sixth Kansas Calvary.

Fort Scott once again became an active military post and a depot of supplies for regional troops. There was some Confederate troop action in Missouri and many guerilla raids in the Kansas border counties. One of the guerillas, William Quantrill, leading 300 other men, delivered "the most dastardly and disastrous blow to fall on Kansas in 1863" (Zornow 1957:115). They raided the city of Lawrence, set fire to it, killing many people, and then escaped across the Missouri border. Closer to Bourbon County, Sterling Price, a Confederate officer, led his troops into Missouri, trying to reduce Union defense there. Price moved west and Kansas

forces were called in to defend. The Battle of Westport (Kansas City) was the last major encounter in the region. However, as Price's men were forced to retreat, the battle of Mine Creek, "the greatest battle fought on Kansas soil during the war," occurred just north of Bourbon County (Zornow 1957:117).

At the time the Battle of Westport was being waged, a small town in Bourbon County was also under attack. On October 22, 1864, a band of guerillas chose Marmaton as its target. The town, which had lost its county seat status to Fort Scott in 1863, was nevertheless prepared to defend itself with home guard, having been warned by the governor of Price's advance. The guerilla band approached from the south but was spotted by farmers who rode ahead and alerted the town. Resorting to unconventional means, the attackers cut through open lots and took the town by surprise. They looted the town, burned several buildings and fired upon citizens in the streets. They rounded up all the men they could find and shot them. In the end, six were killed, and four escaped death by resisting and hiding in ravines (Fred Campbell, formal interview using pen and notebook, Fort Scott, Kansas, December 3, 1981). The episode became known as the Marmaton Massacre.

Spread of Settlement, 1860 - 1870

The fledgling state of Kansas continued to grow during the war years and Bourbon County was no exception (Figure 3). Its population increased from 6,101 in 1860 to 7,961 in 1865 (Leshner 1942:276). But the real growth period came after the war when soldiers returned to their homes, early settlers who had been driven off their land by border hostilities came to reclaim it, and new settlers arrived, many taking advantage of the free land available through the 1862 Homestead Act. In Kansas between 1863 and 1868, 6,244 entries for homesteads were filed (Fite 1966:20).

Additional land became available to settlers in Bourbon County when the Cherokee tribe realized that they could no longer maintain the Neutral Lands and transferred them to the United States government in 1866. In 1868, the government sold the lands to a railroad representative. Settlers could then purchase the land from the railroad, paying anywhere from \$2.50 to \$10.00 per acre, depending on its quality and location (Fite 1966:18). By 1870 the number of farms in Kansas was 38,202, almost a 300% increase over the 1860 number (Fite 1966:37), and Bourbon County population had reached 15,076, almost doubling in five years (Leshner 1942:276).

Reorganization of Transportation Patterns, 1870 - 1880

According to Fite (1966:21) the biggest boom in Kansas settlement occurred in the early 1870s. In 1870, 5,024 homestead entries were filed, and more than 9,000 in 1871 and 1872. Decennial Census figures do not reflect this, however, for the middle and latter portions of the 1870-1880 decade were agriculturally disastrous. In the initial settlement period, a

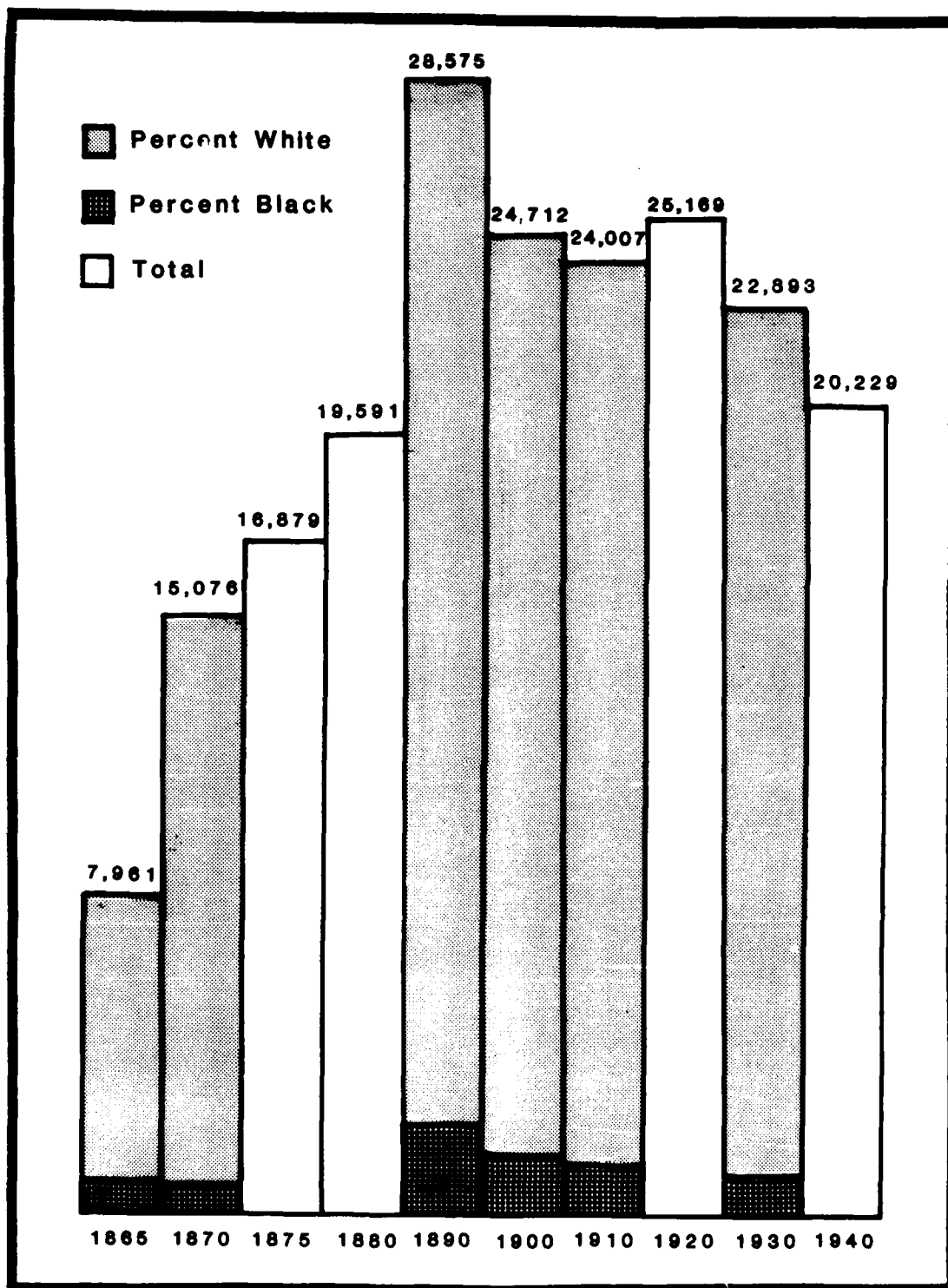


Figure 3. Graph of Bourbon County population, 1865-1940.

majority of Kansas settlers were from the old Midwest: Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. In the project area the Ramseys, Hixons, and Kimbleys were from Indiana, while the Dodsons and Frarys migrated from Illinois. Isaac Mills was born in Kentucky, but his wife was born in Illinois and they arrived in Kansas after spending time in Missouri. Likewise, Ambrose Gardner and his wife originally lived in Kentucky, but they spent several years in Indiana before coming to Bourbon County. Some settlers, such as William Gilfillan, called the East home, but they too stopped in their trek west and lived in Iowa for a time after leaving their native Pennsylvania (Ninth and Tenth Decennial Population Censuses, Marion, Marmaton and Pawnee Townships).

These people planted what their typical Midwestern agricultural training dictated: corn, with supplemental wheat, oats, sorghum and the staple, Irish potatoes. Farmers also kept a few swine, barnyard poultry and milk cows to supplement both their diet and their income, through the sale of eggs and butter. Many put up hay for their livestock and devoted a small number of acres to fruit trees. Apples were especially popular, followed in number of trees by peaches (Fite 1966:50-53; Ninth and Tenth Decennial Agricultural Census, Marion, Marmaton and Pawnee Townships). For a few years these farmers were successful, but then nature lashed out. Prairie fires, hail, drought and grasshoppers hit the Plains states. In Kansas in 1874, the combination of grasshoppers followed by drought resulted in the total annihilation of the corn crop. Pioneer farmers, because of their limited financial resources, often could not endure such a disaster, and many Kansas farms were abandoned in 1874 and 1875 (Fite 1966:72). The end of the decade brought fewer pests and wetter years, more people entering the state, and a slightly elevated population—11,771 in 1880 in Bourbon County, an increase of 4,515 from 1870 (Leshner 1942:276).

Natural hazards did not affect all sectors of the economy, however, and certain sectors experienced growth in the 1870s. One of the largest growth industries in Bourbon County, and in all of Kansas, was the railroad. Plans for rail lines had been discussed as early as 1859 in Kansas, but war-time activities suspended construction. Efforts were begun again in 1865 in northeast Kansas. Development in that sector was well under-way when plans were made to begin construction on a north-south line through the eastern part of the state, with Indian Territory as the final destination. One logical route was straight south from Kansas City through Fort Scott. The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf (MRFS&G) Railroad began laying track, with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (MK&T) entering into the competition to see who could make it to the border first. The MK&T won the race, but southeast Kansas was the true winner, for the area had acquired two rail connections to the north simultaneously.

East-west rail lines were the next goal. In Bourbon County the Fort Scott Humboldt and Western (FSH&W) was proposed in 1871 and track partially laid, following the north bank of the Marmaton River. The Chicago fire in that year slowed construction on Kansas railroads considerably, because

railroad workers could make more money rebuilding that city than laying track in Kansas. Progress was slow toward the end of the decade, with many more miles of track laid on paper than on the ground. However, in 1880 the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita (SLFS&W) railroad was organized and began work on the abandoned FSH&W roadbed. Other lines were eagerly eyeing Bourbon County, and Fort Scott, with coal reserves that could be used to fuel engines located just to the south of the city, became a top contender for the title of railroad center of Kansas. With increased interest in the Colorado region, railroads also viewed a route through Fort Scott as "more of a straight shot" from St. Louis to Denver, rather than one via Kansas City (Donald Banwart, tape-recorded interview, Fort Scott, Kansas, December 7, 1981).

The railroads experienced even greater expansion in the 1880s, along with the rest of Bourbon County, whose population rose from 19,521 in 1880 to 28,575 ten years later (Leshner 1942:276). Towns established earlier in the settlement period benefited from the coming of the rails. The MK&T line ran diagonally from Fort Scott through Hiattville and across the county line.

The railroad put in a switch two miles south and less than a mile east of Marmaton, on the south side of the Marmaton River. The townspeople crossed the river "on a causeway" straight north of Marmaton Switch, according to roads shown on old maps (Donald Banwart, December 7, 1981). This is the location of FN15, which was possibly a stage station on this road. Research has yielded no further information about this stage station or the name or route of the stage (see site history for FN15, Chapter VI).

By 1878 the MK&T had added a depot to the switch and the stop became Marmaton Station. When the SLFS&W began building north of the river in 1881, changes were inevitable. The roadbed lay three-quarters of a mile north of Marmaton, which was platted in Section 6 of Township 26 South, Range 24 East and overlapped into Section 31 Township 25 South, Range 24 East.

The town of Marmaton had been on that site since it was incorporated by the territorial legislature on February 11, 1858. The town started off in pretentious style. A three-story hotel and a lot of good residences were built, and everybody thought the future of the city was secure (Collections, Vol. 12:448-449). It had been the county seat for several years, housed a newspaper, the Monitor, and survived a Civil War massacre. Yet the townspeople realized that to have a railroad "by-pass a town was usually the 'kiss of death' for a commercial community" (Fred Campbell, December 3, 1981). So the town packed up and moved its homes, stores, hotel and school north to the rails in 1882. (The site of old Marmaton was investigated by Bradley and Harder (1969, 1974), but the site was determined to be too disturbed to have good archaeological potential.)

The MK&T felt that the existence of a Marmaton stop on the SLFS&W might cause confusion with their Marmaton Station, so they changed the name of Marmaton Station to Ronald. This name was apparently unsatisfactory, for it was renamed Cold Springs, probably after a spring three-quarters of a mile southwest of the site. The post office, however, informed the officials that there was another Cold Springs, Kansas, and the name would have to be removed. The postmaster, Mr. Walker, then took the initiative and renamed the small community that had grown up around the station Walkertown. This name "stuck," although a few people do remember hearing it called Fonner Station unofficially (Donald Banwart, December 7, 1981). Walkertown is the same location as that presently labelled "Ronald" on the most recent U.S.G.S. map of the area.

The town of Redfield also experienced change with the advent of the railroad. Although Leshar states that it was established in 1866, by 1878 it had not yet earned the classification "town," for on the Bourbon County Atlas of that year it is designated the "Redfield P.O." (Leshar 1942:309). This post office and whatever buildings and residences that may have been associated with it were located one mile north and one-half mile east of the present townsite. Being a newer community and thus more mobile than Marmaton, Redfield appears to have moved several times in its early history, finally settling at its present location in 1884 (Lyle Hixon, formal interview using pen and notebook, Fort Scott, Kansas, December 3, 1981). This last move was, like Marmaton's, for economic reasons--to be closer to the railroad.

Uniontown, too, was affected by the railroads. It was platted in 1858 (Robley 1894:98) and officially established in 1865, but may have been a community before that time, for its name is of Civil War origin, denoting the sympathies of the settlers in the area (Leshar 1942:302). Its post office was moved from Turkey Creek and opened in Uniontown in 1860. The first school building was built in 1864. In 1865 the "first buildings of the village" were erected.

Six years later the town boasted a mill (Blackman 1912:826). Uniontown was a thriving settlement with a post office, general store, blacksmith shop and hardware store when the railroads began to lay their plans. Uniontown was to be a stop on the FSH&W. This would have solidified the city's position as distribution and trade center for the western part of Bourbon County. When the FSH&W folded, Uniontown actively sought to interest other rail companies, but to no avail. The townspeople had to wait for a rail line until 1881, when the SLFS&W took over the FSH&W roadbed.

On June 6 the sixteen mile stretch from Fort Scott to Uniontown was completed and a special celebration was held. So many people participated that the fledgling SLFS&W had to borrow coaches and use coal cars for passengers. The SLFS&W built only one depot per township, and Marion Township's was awarded to Uniontown, adding to the town's jubilation. The economic success that might have accompanied this acquisition was overshadowed, however, when the railroad established the

town of Bronson in 1882. Bronson became the "boom town of Bourbon County," far and away exceeding the growth and development of Uniontown (Donald Bonwart, December 7, 1981). Bronson is located about six miles northeast of Uniontown; its western limit borders the Bourbon-Allen county line.

Competition, 1880 - 1915

Agriculture expanded in the last decades of the nineteenth century, supporting the majority of the population in the project area. New settlers continued to arrive in eastern Kansas and the older ones, who had achieved some degree of financial stability, expanded their farming operations. Some farmers in the project area, such as Isaac Mills, experimented with sheep raising (Tenth Decennial Agriculture Census: Marmaton Township). Milo was introduced about 1885 and more and more sorghum appeared in the fields. A sorghum sugar mill was built in Fort Scott and operated there for many years.

The drought and financial crash of 1887 hurt eastern Kansas farms. However, due to earlier settlement (and therefore greater stability), greater financial resources, and greater than the average rainfall, the effects were less severe than those on other farms, especially ones on the western High Plains; recovery in the early 1890s took place much more quickly here. However, the resulting depression hurt settlement overall and Bourbon County's population fell from 28,575 in 1890 to 24,712 in 1900 (Leshner 1942:276).

In the late nineteenth century, Bourbon County had a moderate amount of industry based on processing natural materials available locally and on manufacturing using local agricultural produce. Fort Scott had a cement plant, a mineral paint factory, a company producing pottery and tile products, three brick yards, a woolen mill, carriage factory, baking powder mill and other industries. Elsewhere in the county, oil and natural gas, once thought to be abundant, were determined to exist only in small quantities.

The first commercially important coal mine in Kansas was discovered in southeastern Bourbon County in 1865 (Zornow 1957:288-289). The project area, however, never had an important role in the production of either coal or natural gas, although some natural gas was produced for local use (Kansas Historical Collections 7:127). The coal that so attracted the railroads to Fort Scott supplied many regional rail companies into the 1880s. During that decade, however, the coal near Pittsburg in Crawford County to the south was found to be of superior quality. The railroads then purchased coal from the Pittsburg fields and Fort Scott coal was only sold locally after that time.

One extractive industry experienced considerable growth and achieved some degree of regional renown during this period. Sandstone and limestone were in large demand as flagstone for paving as well as for general building purposes. The 1878 Bourbon County Atlas indicates at

least three stone quarries. One of these, the Fort Scott Stone Quarry, owned by R. S. Gilfillan, was located on the edge of the project area, in Section 24, Township 25, Range 23, and is closely linked to quarrying activities within the project area boundaries.

Robert Stewart Gilfillan arrived in Kansas in 1865 at the age of nine with his parents William and Martha Gilfillan. In 1870 his father William, a farmer, was residing in Marmaton Township with his wife and eight children. Sometime in the next eight years, Robert S., who continued his father's work as a farmer and rancher, branched out into stone quarrying. The 1878 Atlas shows a quarry on land in Section 24 owned by M.J. Gilfillan, probably his mother. He is listed as the proprietor.

Robert Gilfillan continued farming, but in 1885 reported his occupation to the Kansas State Census taker as "miner" (1885 Kansas Population Census, Marmaton Township). He began purchasing land around the quarry in 1881 (W.D. 31:231-232) along with some other small parcels in Marion and Marmaton Townships.

A community, aptly named "Gilfillan", quickly sprang up near the quarry, sporting a post office, blacksmith shop and grocery (Mrs. Howard Stine, tape-recorded interview, Redfield, Kansas, December 2, 1981). At first the stone was hauled on a wagon by oxen to Fort Scott, where it was sold or shipped out by rail on the MK&T. In May, 1881, however, the SLFS&W reached "New" Marmaton (since the old Marmaton had physically moved to be located on the railroad line), and R.S. Gilfillan shipped his first load of flagstone from there on May 27. His business was apparently large enough, and his influence great enough, that Gilfillan was able to convince the SLFS&W to build a spur to his quarry. The contract was let on July 7, 1881, for the 2-1/4 mile spur.

When it was completed, the railroad renamed the community "Quarry". The community now included a school, church, general store and residences. The point at which the spur joined the main lines, about one-quarter mile east of Marmaton, was called "Gilfillan Junction" (Donald Banwart, December 7, 1981).

In 1884 David P. Jones and R. S. Gilfillan became interested in a portion of Section 29 of the same township in which Gilfillan's quarry lay. Gilfillan purchased the land (W.D. 42:519, 539) and leased it to Jones in 1885 (Lease 41:522). This is the site of the Bandera Quarry (FN 70) that, according to Lesh, was incorporated as the Bandera Company in June, 1885, having as its directors D. F. Jones, S.M. Kellogg, A.D. Stiers, J.H. Richards, and W.S. Wood (Lesh 1942:237). These names, as well as that of Gilfillan, all appear in various land transactions in and near Section 29 over the subsequent 25 years.

The two quarrying operations, Gilfillan and Bandera, continued to operate separately and successfully for the next 20 years, supplying stone for the Fort Scott National Cemetery, Fort Scott City waterworks, and buildings in Kansas City and other midwestern cities (Mrs. Howard Stine, December

2, 1981). Bandera, like Gilfillan, acquired a spur that ran north off the SLFS&W main line to the quarry following a natural ravine. It also had a platform, made of stone from the quarry, that was a flag stop, called Bandera Platform, on the SLFS&W line (Figure 4).

These two quarries were apparently the largest in the county (Figures 5, 6, and 7). R.S. Gilfillan and his father owned and operated a quarry southwest of Nevada, Missouri (Leshner 1942:236) and several small quarries in the county. The two communities around the Gilfillan and Bandera quarries flourished as well, attracting not only numerous quarrymen, but also engineers, teamsters, stone cutters and service people such as butchers, physicians, barbers, teachers and millers (Twelfth Decennial Population Census, Marion Township:8-12; Marmaton Township:5-7).

After the turn of the century, the popularity of cement for construction purposes increased, and with it a decline in the demand for flagstone. In 1902 the post office at Gilfillan was closed (Rhoton n.d.:3) and in 1909 the spur from Gilfillan Junction to Quarry (Gilfillan) was abandoned (Donald Banwart, December 7, 1981). In 1908 R.S. Gilfillan began purchasing land in and around the Bandera Quarry (W.D. 96:352, 511; 105:11). According to his granddaughter, the final transaction, in which he purchased the quarry from Kellogg, took place in 1910 (Mrs. Howard Stine, December 2, 1981).

Other towns did not suffer the fate of Gilfillan--at least not at that time. Marmaton prospered from its move north to the railroad and became a trade center for farmers and stockmen in the area. It reached its zenith in 1910, when it had a population of 125 people (Fred Campbell, December 3, 1981).

Redfield's economy was boosted during the late nineteenth century by the presence of Bandera Quarry. The town, with a population of 225 in 1910, was quite prosperous, providing "a supply and shipping point for a considerable district" (Blackmar 1912:553). There were two elevators, two hotels, a feed mill, two blacksmith's shops, two livery barns, two restaurants, a bank, a drug and hat shop, a barber shop, hardware store, several grocery stores, a post office, a church and a school (Lyle Hixon, December 3, 1981).

Uniontown grew quickly and had a population of 344 people by 1890 (Leshner 1942:277). It experienced a slump around 1900, dropping to 228 people in 1901. It had, however, numerically regained most of its population by 1910, at which time it housed a bank, several general stores, a wagon shop, lumber yard, livery stable and an "hardware and implement house" (Blackmar 1912:826).

The railroads, which had sponsored much of this prosperity, continued to serve the region in the twentieth century. The railroads ran "specials" and "excursions" such as the 1901 picnic train that carried 300 people to Redfield. Fares were reasonable--round trip from Fort Scott to

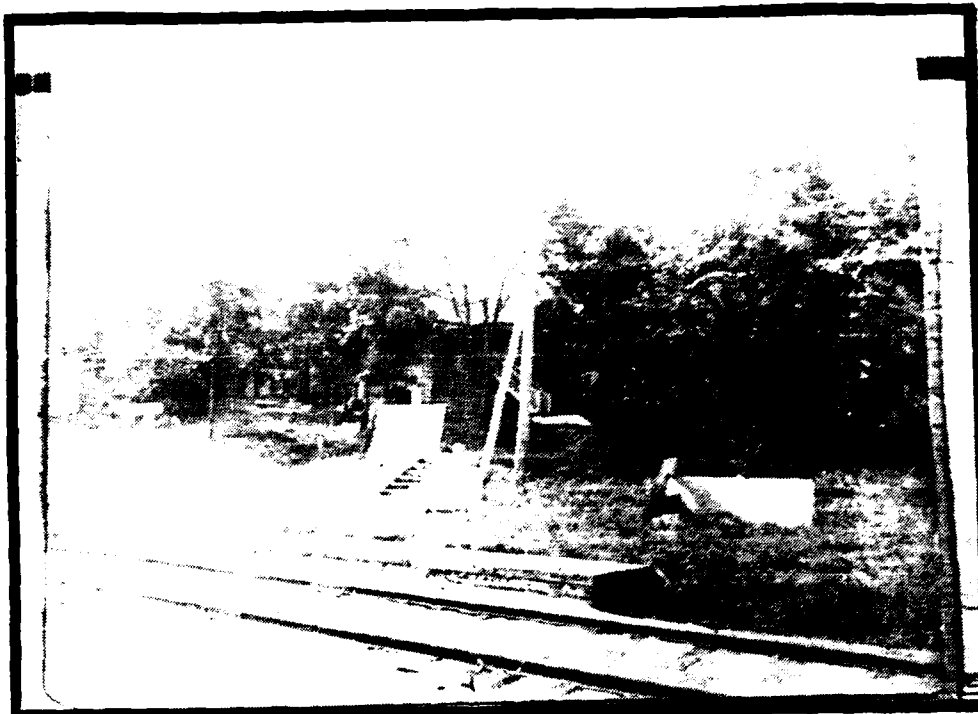


Figure 4. Bandera Platform (FN25), with stone house in background. Sign to left of steps reads in part "Bandera Flagstone Company" (remainder is illegible). The photograph is captioned "Resident (sic) Bandera Flag Stone Quarry, R.S. Gilfillan, Prop." Photograph from the family collection of Anita Gilfillan Stine, Redfield, Kansas.



Figure 5. View of Bandera Quarry captioned "Bandera Flagstone Quarry, R.S. Gilfillan & Son, Prop." Photograph from the family collection of Mrs. Anita Gilfillan Stine.



Figure 1. View of Bandera Quarry, captioned "Bandera Sand-Stone Quarries, R.S. Giffillan & Son, Proprietors, Bandera, Kan." Photograph from the family collection of Mrs. Anita Giffillan Stine.

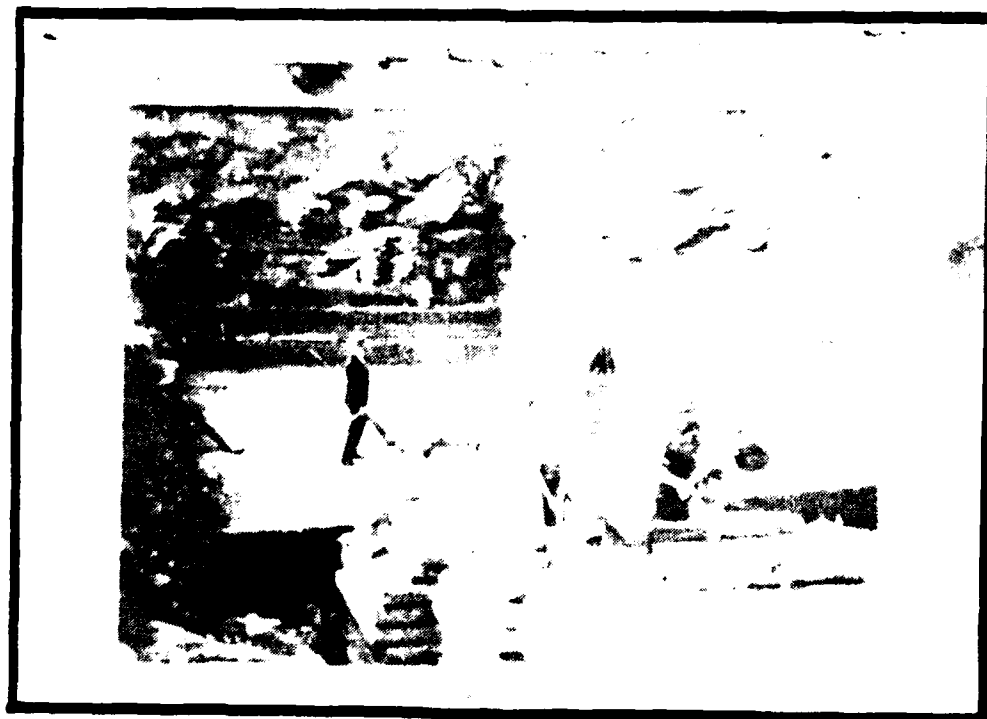


Figure 2. View of Bandera Quarry, captioned "Bandera Sand-Stone Quarries, R.S. Giffillan & Son, Proprietors, Bandera, Kan." Photograph from the family collection of Mrs. Anita Giffillan Stine.

Marmaton was 30¢. Some people lived in the smaller towns west of Fort Scott and commuted to work in the larger cities.

Many people were employed by the railroads as section hands or at the Missouri Pacific (part of the SLFS&W) and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis (KCFS&M, later the St. Louis and San Francisco) shops in Fort Scott. The Missouri Pacific at one time employed 600 men, but a series of fires and floods in 1919 caused considerable lay-offs. The shops were re-built, at a much smaller scale. Some of the unemployed were hired by the KCFS&M, whose employees eventually numbered between 250 and 300 (Donald Banwart, December 7, 1981).

Agriculture, too, suffered in the early years of the new century. Total farm acreage declined in Bourbon County and sheep production, which had almost bottomed out in the 1890s, continued to be very small (Leshner 1942: 201,215). A fairly new crop, alfalfa, was on the upswing, however, and its production in the state was exceeded only by corn and wheat by 1917 (Zornow 1957:270). Some stability was achieved in farm prices in the years 1910-1914, but the grasshopper blight of 1913 was a set-back during this period. In the middle of the decade war in Europe began to drive prices up and most farmers finished out the decade successfully.

Diversification, 1915 - 1945

The 1920s signaled a change in many areas of industry and agriculture. It was the beginning of mechanization in agriculture, although small farmers such as those in Bourbon County did not feel the full impact until the 1930s and 1940s when small general-purpose tractors became available. Farm prices began to decline after their high during World War I, and continued to plummet, with a few small reversals, until the start of World War II. The number of farms in Kansas declined, and the total acres farmed in Bourbon County had dropped from 401,550 in 1920 to 355,153 by 1930 (Leshner 1942:201). The farm price situation was aggravated by the fury of the natural environment--grasshoppers in 1936-7, and successive years of drought and dust storms.

In Bourbon County in the early 1920s, a group of citizens, led by George W. Marble of the Fort Scott Tribune, began a promotion to make the region a dairy county. These people were primarily responsible for the Borden Milk Condensary locating in Fort Scott. For a time the project was successful, and at one point Bourbon County produced more milk than any county in the state.

Promoters extended loans to farmers to go to Minnesota to buy cattle to improve their herds. Many of the cattle purchased were infected with "Bang's disease" (brucellosis) which was undetected by the Kansans. The disease caused abortions in the cows, which resulted in low milk production and the inability of the farmer to perpetuate his herd.

The dairy industry struggled for many years, but the combination of financial over-extension, brucellosis, the 1929 stock market crash, and the

drought of the 1930s caused many men to lose not only their dairy herd, but their entire farm. Production at the Borden Condensary tapered off and eventually the plant closed (Harry Fisher, December 7, 1981).

Changes occurred in the railroads in the 1920s also. Fast streamliners began to run on more and more lines. This put an end to flag stops and passenger rides on freight trains. Improved trains also meant less servicing and, hence, even fewer jobs in the Fort Scott shops (Donald Banwart, December 7, 1981). Railroad agents' salaries were raised and stations with small revenues suffered. In 1921 the Missouri Pacific sought and received permission to close Marmaton Station and approximately 20 other depots in the state (Fort Scott Tribune, March 24, 1921:6).

The decline in rail use was accompanied by the increase of automobile use in the 1920s. This had a deleterious effect on small towns located close to large cities. The increased mobility afforded by the automobile permitted residents to purchase goods and obtain services in the city, where selection and variety were greater. Marmaton fell prey to this early on, due to both its proximity to Fort Scott and the loss of its train station. The populations of Uniontown and Redfield both declined between 1920 and 1940 (Leshner 1942:277). Redfield survived the declining production of Bandera, but could not withstand the automobile and the loss of its school to Uniontown. These "put the finishing touches to Redfield" (Glen Bolinger, tape-recorded interview, Uniontown, Kansas, December 4, 1981).

Even though production was declining at Bandera Quarry and people were turning to Fort Scott for goods and services, the Bandera name was still quite well-known. Part of its reputation can be attributed to another economic venture of R.S. Gilfillan. On the land that he had purchased around the quarry he operated a resort. It was a tourist camp where people could come, rent a cabin, rent a boat, go swimming in the nearby Marmaton River, or just relax. The Bandera Camp was quite popular in the second and third decades of the century with people from all over eastern Bourbon County (Mrs. Howard Stine, December 2, 1981). A similar area called Wildwood was located about three-quarters of a mile southwest of Redfield on an island in the Marmaton. It was an area of summer homes as well as a resort where carnivals frequently entertained in the 1940s, 1930s and perhaps earlier (Lyle Hixon, December 3, 1981).

Other forms of entertainment abounded in Fort Scott in the early twentieth century, but were more scarce in the rural areas. Fort Scott boasted an assortment of secret orders, such as the Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and numerous non-secret organizations. Among the latter were the American Legion and Auxiliary, Kiwanis, Lions and Rotary Clubs, various literature and music study groups, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Daughters of the American Revolution, Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.), Veterans of Foreign Wars, Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.), and Young Men's Christian Association.

Participation in such groups in the smaller towns was limited, however. Uniontown had a G.A.R. post. Redfield supported a branch of the W.C.T.U., and Marmaton established a social and humanitarian organization called the Friendly Neighbors in 1928 (Leshner 1942:130-179). Around 1920 a kind of debate called a literary was popular and was often held in a rural or small town school. Many such literaries in Walkertown are recalled by Ethel Turner (Mrs. Ethel Turner, formal interview using pen and notebook, rural Fort Scott, Kansas, December 5, 1981).

Social life that did not involve formal clubs and organizations often centered around the nearest rural or small town church or school, as in the case of the Walkertown literaries. South of Walkertown such a community developed around the Pleasant Valley Church (FN31 (11-0000-323)). In fact, people identified with the church and its activities to such an extent that the area became known as the "Pleasant Valley Neighborhood" (Mrs. Ethel Turner, December 5, 1981). In Redfield the social activities took place at the Methodist Church, which was said by some to be "the center of the town's life" (Lyle Hixon, December 3, 1981). Church and school continued to be the heart of the social life for many people in the 1930s, when financial considerations prohibited other forms of entertainment.

The Second World War and the 1940s brought more changes to Bourbon County. Farm prices finally began to rise with the food demand created by the war, and precipitation returned to its normal level. Farmers, however, continued their battle into the second half of the century with drought and the inevitable flooding of the Marmaton River.

The Bandera Quarry was passed on from R.S. Gilfillan to his daughter Pearl Van Ostrand. She sold it to a Mr. Prothe of Tulsa and a Mr. Slater operated it off and on until about 1965, at which time it was permanently closed (Mrs. Howard Stine, December 2, 1981).

The railroads dealt a crushing blow to many in Bourbon County in the post-war years. Construction of reinforced bridges able to carry larger steam engines meant that engines no longer needed to be serviced in Fort Scott, a secondary facility. The Missouri Pacific closed its shops in the late 1940s. In 1964 it applied for abandonment of its lines from Bronson to Fort Scott. The last train ran on October 15, 1965. Currently Burlington Northern, the successor of the St. Louis and San Francisco, is attempting to move its crews out of Fort Scott because engineer shift changes are no longer needed there (Donald Banwart, December 7, 1981).

Railroad abandonment has accelerated the decline of the small towns in the project area. Marmaton has only eight occupied dwellings and no more than 20 people (Fred Campbell, December 3, 1981). Redfield has only its post office and a garage remaining along with 100-125 residents (Lyle Hixon, December 3, 1981). Uniontown still supports a small business district and declining population. Some interest has been shown lately in the towns close to Fort Scott as low-rent locations, especially for young people. The new residents, however, appear to be using the towns solely

as bedroom suburbs with little or no interest in revitalizing the smaller communities.

Black Settlement in the Area through Time

As discussed in the preceding historical narrative, Bourbon County was a hotbed of Civil War strife. Interestingly, when local history research is conducted using primarily oral history and secondary sources, the role of blacks in the settlement and development of the county subsequent to the Civil War era would seem to be nonexistent. Examination of Census population schedules can, however, shed some light on the character and distribution of rural Negro families in the project area.

In 1865, there were only 787 blacks in a total county population of 7,981. By 1870, the population of Bourbon county had more than doubled (15,076) (see Figure 3), but the black population remained virtually the same (770). In rural Marmaton township in 1870 there was only one black couple, David Walker and his wife Elizabeth, who were a farm laborer and housekeeper, respectively.

By 1880, when the population of the county had grown to 19,591, in rural Marmaton township there were 36 adults and 39 children in 14 households containing black, mulatto, or Indian members. Four households were composed entirely of mulatto members, seven were black, and three were mixed (one husband white, wife and border mulatto; one husband Cherokee, wife and children mulatto; one husband black, wife and extended family mulatto). Of the adult males, 13 listed themselves as farmers and 10 as farm laborers. All adult women were listed as keeping house. Four of the 23 school-age children are shown as attending school.

In 1890, the population of Bourbon County was 28,575, of which 2,272 people were Negro. By 1900, the population of the county had decreased by almost 4,000 people, but the Negro population had been reduced to 1,489. Only a small proportion of these 1900 residents were rural blacks, however; 75 people of black or mixed parentage resided in 17 households in rural Marmaton township in that year. At least two of these persons are listed as part of family households in both the 1880 and 1900 Population schedules: Henderson Wortham and Emily Mullin.

More information about land-ownership status is available in the 1900 Population enumeration, enabling more detailed statements to be made in profiling the black population of the area. With the exception of one servant and one railroad laborer, all male heads of households listed themselves as farmers. Of these farmers, one owned his farm, one owned his farmhouse, three owned a mortgaged farm, one owned a mortgaged farmhouse, and nine rented farmland.

Much more information can be gleaned from the Census Population and Agricultural schedules about the non-white population in the area, but the overview information presented briefly here gives a clue to the role black farmers played in the settlement and development of the area. While

their role was limited because they were a relatively small segment of the total farming population, a surprising proportion of them were working their way up the land-ownership ladder by 1900. Without further evidence connecting them directly with the cultural resources present in the project area, more detailed investigations were deemed inappropriate since no sites identified in the survey have as yet been linked to black occupancy.

A MODEL OF HISTORIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PROJECT AREA

Before discussing the relationship of the various kinds of architectural resources in this area to the development of the area through time, it may be helpful to review the patterns of local regional development, outlined above in the project area history, in light of the model proposed in Chapter III, since the evolution of the built landscape is dependent on the process by which settlement on the margin of the frontier occurred, and the events which followed after initial settlement.

The goodness-of-fit of the model of historical development proposed in Chapter III is excellent, in that the area did in fact clearly undergo each predicted developmental phase as a separate stage of growth and development, and in the order anticipated. However, the special relationship of this rural area to a dynamic urban center deserves special discussion, in that this relationship caused the development of the area to differ in character and pace from otherwise similar localities.

Initial Settlement, Pre-1854 - 1870

In this case, the development of the frontier in southeastern Kansas was closely tied to national events. Much of southeastern Kansas was set aside as Indian lands, delaying white settlement until after nearby urban centers were established. The opening of this area to settlement on the eve of the Civil War, in an area where loyalties were strongly divided and keenly defended, interrupted the natural progression of settlement by populating and repopulating the area repeatedly within a single decade.

Spread of Settlement, 1860 - 1870

The unusual beginning of settlement here so disrupted the "normal" pattern of development on the margin of the Plains that this area must be treated as a special case. It is interesting, however, as an example of a situation in which rural development follows urban growth, in contrast to situations where the rural population generates a need for urban services and so supports the urban economy. Here, Fort Scott was a regionally-important urban center before rural social networks and community centers solidified.

When the rural areas of Bourbon County were settled, the rural economy was based on a mix of agricultural and industrial production, which in turn

would not have been possible had Fort Scott not been a key rail transportation center.

Reorganization of Transportation Patterns, 1870-1880

Rural industrial development in the form of quarrying was funded by urban capital. Furthermore, as rail lines advanced westward across the county, townsites were moved, and spur lines were built to facilitate the transport of newly-quarried raw materials.

Agricultural production seems to have been relatively independent of the changing transportation system, but agricultural production was overshadowed by industrial activities in the area, in part because agriculture in this area was never overwhelmingly successful.

In the long run, reorganization of transportation patterns contributed to the area's decline rather than providing economic incentives, since it connected the rural residents of the area with a nearby major urban market (Ft. Scott) rather than reinforcing the relative growth of small supply centers such as Uniontown and Redfield.

Competition, 1880-1915

Beginning in earnest with the arrival of the railroad, Redfield and Uniontown thrived, but their development peaked during the competition period, when development activity in the area was at its highest rate. Ca. 1915, these two towns settled into slow decline.

The early rural development dependent on quarrying was short-lived. While quarrying was lucrative in the short-run, being largely labor-intensive, in the long run the quality of the local stone was insufficient for commercial building purposes, and flagstone as a sidewalk and curbing material was technologically replaced by cement construction.

The decline of industrial development at approximately the same time as a faltering agricultural economy made the competition period especially intense for the project area's residents.

Diversification, 1915 - 1945

In the twentieth century, the dairying industry can also be said to have been urban-promoted, since the capital investment necessary to build processing facilities would have come from local, regional, and national urban investors, and since production agreements and actual collection of the products originated with the condensary.

Even with the infusion of capital from dairy production, the area never recovered economically, since the city of Ft. Scott had lost its function as a first-order urban center and had begun to function as a second-order supply center for the surrounding area.

HISTORIC STANDING STRUCTURES

Architectural sites in the vicinity of the project area can be grouped by function into the following categories: sites associated with farming, non-farm residential sites, sites associated with religious practices, educational sites (schools), industrial sites, and recreational sites. These general categories can be subdivided as follows.

Sites associated with farming include farm residences; complexes with houses, barns, and outbuildings; or isolated barns or small outbuildings. Non-farm residential sites include both buildings whose residents live in the country and work in town, and retirees who have made or maintained their home in a rural setting. Isolated structures may either have been originally constructed to stand alone as support structures for the primary farm complex located elsewhere, or may be architectural relics from historic farmsteads whose building complexes are no longer complete. Sites associated with religious practices include churches, cemeteries, or church-cemetery complexes. Industrial sites in the project area include bridges, and places associated with quarrying activities or rail lines. Recreational sites include tourist camps and town squares.

Not all of the architectural site types occur within the boundaries of the project area, but at least one example of each occurs in close proximity and may be said to have affected community life in the project area. No educational sites are within the project area boundaries. A summary table of sites identified is included as Table 1. Sites may also be grouped by kinds of buildings present on the site, in order to discuss all the examples of one kind of building at a time in terms of their temporal or regional similarity. (A list of kinds of buildings on each site is included in the beginning of Chapter VI.)

Literature Review, Farm and Non-farm Residences

Before discussing historic housing in the project area, it may be helpful to summarize what is known about folk and vernacular architecture in Kansas and the source regions from which the settlers migrated. The bulk of literature on folk and vernacular architecture has focused on domestic building (see glossary for definition of the terms folk and vernacular).

Domestic building at once reflects aspects of the most conservative elements of building practices and the most progressive. Domestic building tends to be conservative because daily activities such as food preparation, eating, sleeping, and housekeeping exhibit little basic change from place to place or through time, and therefore satisfactory spatial arrangements for the conduct of these activities are likely to be maintained. Also, "home" is a powerful psychological concept, and people are likely to recreate home spaces that resemble their previous experiences of home or are idealized versions of those previously experienced spaces. When "folk" is juxtaposed against "vernacular" this cultural conservatism is usually considered "folk" behavior.

Table 1.
Sites grouped by function

Site Type	Site Numbers
Farmsteads, Barns, and Non-farm Residential Sites	FN1-FN30, FN32, FN35-FN42, FN44, FN45, FN47-61, FN63, FN64, FN66, FN67
Industrial Sites and Localities	FN33, FN51, FN69, FN70
Recreational Sites	FN10, Redfield, Uniontown
Religious Sites	FN31

One assumption common to most discussions of vernacular architecture may be phrased in terms of the American upwardly-mobile or progressive ethic. More simply, it is assumed that most people, given the opportunity, will engage in status-seeking behaviors. Material signs of status are often community-defined and their manifestations vary from period to period, but elaboration of domestic buildings has been a favorite status symbol throughout American history. Implicit in the literature concerning domestic building is the assumption that Americans build bigger, "better" houses as they become more economically successful, either replacing their house with a larger home, or adding on to the original structure. The impetus for enlarging the living space is assumed to be either practical (as more family members are created, more space is needed), status-seeking, or a combination of both motivating factors.

Status-seeking building was a factor in the evolution of folk housing styles, as well as in the popular culture or academic movements, as Fred Kniffen noted when discussing I-houses (Kniffen 1965). In areas and/or time periods where finished building materials were scarce and expensive, elaborated, decorated domiciles were a powerful visual statement of prosperity, and overlarge houses continue in the present day to be used as a symbol of material success. This is also termed the "trickle-down" theory of architecture, in which it is assumed that the middle class will mimic high-style architectural trends.

Domestic building is also exceptionally sensitive to cultural changes in technology and value systems because of the multiplicity of options available to meet the basic functional requirements of a residence. Cultures and subcultures suggest either explicitly or implicitly that certain designs are expressive of specified values. For instance, Andrew Jackson Downing's nineteenth-century Victorian cottage residences were imputed to represent honesty of purpose as well as moral and cultured sensitivity (Downing 1969, Lynes 1980:23-24), and elements of the style continued to be popular in the Midwest/Plains/Rocky Mountains well into the first decade of the twentieth century. Technologically, the introduction of new features, such as central heating, dramatically affected the spatial arrangement and proportion of interior spaces in a house.

Unfortunately, discussion of cultural change as it is reflected in folk and vernacular housing is hampered by a lack of good information on house types in many regions of the United States. Despite the recent explosion of literature on this topic (signalled by the creation of the Vernacular Architecture Forum Newsletter and the shift in emphasis of the Winterthur Portfolio), comparative information is still relatively crude, and spotty in its regional coverage.

The concept of domestic building styles and techniques diffusing as people migrated westward in the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries is a valid and useful approach (Kniffen 1965, Kniffen and Glassie 1966, Glassie 1968). In reviewing the literature on house types, it can be seen that several types of houses have been discussed with regard to time and

spatial distribution. Although not all of the house types discussed here occur in the project area, the various house types that have been identified in the source regions that project area residents came from are here briefly discussed according to culture region, in order that houses in the project area can be discussed in terms of the form and stylistic choices their builders were familiar with. Discussion of these various house types will thus provide a background from which to discuss the presence or absence of certain styles expected to occur in the project area.

Each house type has many variations, and their characteristics sometimes overlap. However, plan selection has been shown to be the best index to the cultural origin of the builder, while types and methods of construction provide additional clues to the builders' cultural background, and yield information about adaptation to the natural resources of a new physical environment. Therefore, this discussion of folk and vernacular domestic architectural styles in the area will begin with a description of houses arranged by plan type, but including other definitional characteristics will be included as well.

One of the earliest house plans was the single pen dwelling. The resulting cabin (or house) was a simple rectangular or square room, usually with one entrance, one window, and a chimney on a gable end. Sometimes a steep gable with a loft was chosen, and perhaps (later in time), a porch was added or built. The single pen was made of logs, variously notched, or less often, of rough frame. In the Upper South, with its mixed European heritage, the single pen was commonly of logs, while the early settlement houses of the English on the seaboard were typically of clapboard construction. The presence of the Lower Southern single pen as a relic in the present landscape is usually associated with slavery or poverty. Antecedents of this simple house type can be traced to Britain, Germany, Africa, and the West Indies (Kniffen and Glassie 1966; Collier 1979; Jordan and Rowntree 1979).

Another early house type, seen in many variations, is the double pen dwelling. One of these variations, the Cumberland, is found typically in Tennessee (Riedle et al. 1976) and on migration routes westward. This house has a front door in each of the pens, and a side-facing gable. It may be one story or have a loft, may have one or two chimneys, and usually has a front porch with a shed roof. The kitchen may be in back of the house, as a detached building, or attached as a shed room, having a "catslide" roof. The chimneys may be interior or exterior, but are at the ends of the house. Sometimes, with the exterior chimney, a hooded effect, forming a protection for the chimney, is seen. This is more likely the case when the chimney was constructed of branches with clay or mud, called "catting" or "cat nogging." This mortaring technique was common in regions of both the Upper South and the Lower South (Collier 1979; Jordan 1978).

Another version of the double pen dwelling in which the pens are symmetrical is the "saddlebag" house. This house plan has two rooms with

a central chimney and a side facing gable. Placement of doors and windows may vary, but usually they have a separate front entrance for each pen, and a back door directly opposed in each pen. Porches are of the shed roof type, and may be built on the front or on both the front and back of the house. The "saddlebag" house is a Middle Atlantic house type found in the Upper South and along migration routes into Kansas. Found, as well, in the bordering Lower South regions, this house type is uncommon in the Tidewater South.

An asymmetrical double pen house, usually associated with English settlements, is the hall and parlor house. The parlor is the larger of the two rectangular shaped rooms. These were almost never built of logs, and were found in the Tidewater areas on the seaboard as well as in the interior regions settled by English immigrants and their descendants. As the house plan was adapted along the westward frontiers, the hall and parlor had several variations. There were sometimes two exterior chimneys, or an interior chimney on the interior dividing wall (Glassie 1968). The roof was a side facing gable and porches were usually of shed roof variety. As with the "saddlebag," the interior chimney can be considered an important clue to Upper South diffusion, as Lower Southern house builders more commonly placed the chimney on an exterior wall.

A "central hall" plan may in some cases have been an adaptation of the basic hall and parlor plan, with the hall becoming a passageway and another room, of comparable size to the parlor or in some instances somewhat smaller, placed on the opposite side of the house. Several variations of the central hall house and their possible evolutions should be considered.

One of the most interesting variations on the central hall plan is the "dogtrot" house. This double pen dwelling is found in the edge of the Upper South but is especially common in the Lower South region of the United States. This plan has two pens, separated by an open passageway, with one or two exterior chimneys on the gable ends of the house. A porch across the front of the house, covered with a shed roof, may be matched by a similar porch on the back of the house. Commonly, a detached kitchen was in back of the house, along with a shed room on one side. Occasionally the side gables are steep enough to allow a usable loft space. One interpretation of the evolution of this plan is that it was a spontaneous invention in response to the hot southern climate (Collier 1979). Another explanation of the dogtrot plan is that the two room-with-passage concept is a folk adaptation of the Greek Revival high-style plan (Alexander and Webb 1966). Still another view is that the open-passage German barn provided the original pattern (Glassie 1968). Probably all these factors contributed to its widespread adoption and continued popularity into the early twentieth century.

Whatever its evolutionary process, the arrangement of two rooms around a passageway is seen in a number of traditional house types. When the plan is essentially the same as the dogtrot, but the passageway is enclosed, the result is the central hall house mentioned above. There are

many plan possibilities when considering a central hall house. A number of rooms may be added to the original three, on the back of either side room, making an elongated hall, or rooms may be added on one side with a back porch, forming an "L" with the central hall. Former dogtrot houses are often converted to central hall houses by simply walling in the open passageway (Collier 1979; Jordan 1980).

Discussion of houses larger than three rooms is inevitably complex because of the interactive relationship between the formal architectural styles of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the derivative "status" houses of ordinary people in the same periods, and the elaboration of small folk plans to accomodate increasing family size. Typologically, several house types can legitimately be considered folk types, but at the same time, their development was undeniably influenced by the prevailing high-style manifestations their builders were exposed to. Types in this category include the I-house and the folk Georgian plan; an exception is the "southern pyramidal" house type.

The southern pyramidal house is an expanded version of the Cumberland plan, two rooms deep, two rooms wide, and square (or nearly so). As its name implies, the roof is hipped, either pointed or truncated. These houses generally have a central chimney or stovepipe hole in the kitchen ceiling. Like the shotgun and single-cell houses, in rural settings, it often (although not always) symbolizes a lower standard of living than the norm.

The I-house is so named because it was first identified as a distinctive type in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa (Kniffen 1965). When the three-room central hall plan occurs as two stories and a single room deep, it is called an I-house. Beyond the basic plan, the I-house has been cited as having many varied characteristics. There may be one or two chimneys, usually but not always exterior end chimneys. The ridgeline is perpendicular to the hall, and at least a partial porch is usually (but not always) appended to the front of the house. Generally considered a Mid-Atlantic architectural development (Glassie 1968), the facade presents the greatest possible square footage impressing the passerby with its size; this perhaps explains its popularity with successful farmers in the Midwest (Kniffen 1965; Glassie 1968; Swain 1978). The origin of the I-house has been a matter of some debate. Architectural historians explain that high style Greek Revival houses, professionally planned and built in urban areas, were the prototypes for the simplified folk housing of the rural countryside. Folklorists, in contrast, tend to see the simpler style as the original, with the "adoption of its form by some Greek Revival architects" (Glassie 1968:90). Both viewpoints have some validity but both are unfortunately narrow. Because of the similarity in form, the central hall folk house was easily adapted through the use of the classical Greek Revival detailing to become a higher-status vernacular building, while still retaining familiar proportions and fenestration patterns. Likewise, simplified Greek Revival cottages derived from high-style models are virtually indistinguishable from contemporary folk central hall clapboard houses.

The folk Georgian plan is closely related to the academic Georgian movement in domestic building (Whiffen 1969). The broad central hall with embedded or end chimneys and double rooms on either side of the hall is the hallmark of the Georgian style. The formal style placed emphasis on symmetry in door and window placement and decorative detailing. The folk Georgian plan, with its embedded interior chimneys, four-rooms, and hall, is a one-story equivalent. It also can be viewed, however, as an expansion of the three-room central-hall plan, and undoubtedly the conceptual similarity ensured its popularity regardless of the nature of its antecedents. The single-story Georgian house often has Greek Revival or Italianate detailing. The folk Georgian house often has large cross-gables on one or both sides.

One final folk house type can be identified. The shotgun house is so named, according to oral tradition, because you can shoot in the front door and the shot will exit out the back door. The type is characterized by a gable-entry plan one room wide and two or more rooms deep. The shotgun house has African antecedents (Vlatch 1976) and, because of its association with black tenancy, is usually associated with poverty. It occurs commonly in urban as well as rural settings, because its form makes it ideal for inexpensive high-density urban dwellings. The shotgun house also has been associated in Texas with oil-boom construction (Grider 1975). Although more common in the Lower South, versions of the shotgun house are seen in both the Upper and Lower South in all contexts--rural areas, small towns, and urban centers.

The transition from folk to vernacular domestic building was a lengthy one in most areas of the United States, encompassing a period of as much as seventy years, between 1860 and 1930, but concentrated primarily between 1880 and 1920. Several circumstances triggered this change. In most frontier areas, finished lumber was not readily available and was expensive until the arrival of the railroad. Many frontier areas had limited economic bases, which hindered the development of specialized trades. The invention of the jigsaw, however, combined with the popularity of carpenters' books (such as those published by Andrew Jackson Downing) heralded a unique period of ornamentation embraced by the common man. Rural areas, always culturally conservative, were nonetheless affected, and farm journals served as diffusionary propagators of "progressive" building.

In terms of form and plan, L- and T-houses, enlargement and variations on traditional folk plans, were built most commonly in the Midwest. These houses began to appear in the Midwestern-Plains landscape as vernacular housing began to replace folk building. Verandas were for the most part passed over in favor of the more familiar full or partial porch. As elsewhere in the United States, Greek Revival detailing continued to embody important rural cultural values and remained a dominant decorative style, along with Victorian "gingerbread" ornamentation.

Most popular of the vernacular movements, however, was the planbook. Both the planbook and the bungalow styles departed from a "formula"

approach and thus are best discussed as design ideas rather than as sets of characteristics.

Planbook homes were a logical outgrowth of the carpenters' handbooks published beginning about 1830 (Collier 1979). Lumberyards, independent architects, and publishing houses alike flooded the market with easy-to-read and easy-to-build illustrated plans in a multiplicity of sizes and design options. In lumberyards and hardware stores, plans were often free if you bought building materials from their establishment. One common planbook home, for instance, is the "cut-out porch," a square or rectangular house with three rooms and a corner porch in place of the fourth room. The height of the planbook movement came after the turn of the twentieth century, when "mail-order" houses became common. Prefabricated and modestly priced, the houses came in pieces and were nailed or bolted together on the site. These houses were advertised in catalogs published by Sears Roebuck and Co. (ca. 1917, for example) and Montgomery Ward, among others.

"The American bungalow, according to architectural historian Clay Lancaster, is one of the characteristic building types of democratic America" (Mattson 1980:75). Indeed, it may be the prototypical American style, combining economic, social and structural considerations to produce the best possible of all solutions to the problem of providing good domestic housing for virtually everyone. The dominant characteristics of bungalows were "artful simplicity, efficient interior plan, adaptability and harmony with the surrounding landscape" (Mattson 1980:75-76). In more mundane terms, bungalows are "essentially a low-slung structure with numerous windows, large porch, natural or low-cost materials, projecting roof and exposed support brackets" (Mattson 1980:75). Most often, bungalows were gable entry, or side-entry with large front dormers projecting into the porch roof. The bungalow was discussed extensively in the literature of formal architecture beginning about 1905. Many prominent architects designed and built substantial bungalows, but the style was primarily a vernacular one which sustained its impetus in the popular presses of the time, and remained the predominant vernacular building mode until well after World War II in many areas.

This summary information on the diffusion of house types is most helpful in charting the creation of successive landscapes in a newly settled area. It is inadequate, however, to deal with the many subtle variations of these basic types, and is also inadequate in dealing with non-folk housing types propagated through the popular culture media of the late nineteenth and early-mid-twentieth century.

Farm and Non-farm Residences in the Project Area

Because of the lack of systematic localized data with which to carry out comparative studies, some recent discussions have centered on the usefulness of various kinds of typologies that might enable researchers to make comparative spatial and temporal generalizations about folk and vernacular architecture, and the specifics of what variables are to be

considered in those typologies and how the information is to be manipulated. This is a topic of particular concern with cultural resource management professionals, since documentation of segments of the present landscape provide us with information to make reasoned planning and management decisions.

Traditionally, certain features of houses or other building types have been selected because of their seeming cultural importance, and the variation in these features compared either through time in a given area or through space in a larger region (Glassie 1968, Kniffen and Glassie 1966). More recently, structuralist (Glassie 1975) and semiotic (Downing 1982) approaches to explaining the cognitive frameworks out of which buildings are produced have shown promising results.

Unfortunately, most cultural resource management studies, including this one, have insufficient access and time to collect and analyze the detailed information necessary to test structuralist or semiotic hypotheses, thereby unravelling the complex processes by which buildings are designed. Therefore, in this study recent suggestions for improving more simplified traditional typologies (Skinner et al. 1982, Baird & Shaddox 1981, Wells 1980) were incorporated into a format enabling systematic discussion of at least the plan and form of houses in the project area. The complete typology used in this study and discussions of how each characteristic is defined are included in Appendix D. Characteristics of houses intensively surveyed in this project are included in Table 2.

The present domestic landscape may be viewed as a series of elaborations on original forms and later stylistic introductions. In order to discuss the present landscape, however, it is necessary to focus on the earliest landscapes of the project area, and examine relic domestic buildings as they were originally constructed. The number of houses in the project area whose original form may still be determined from exterior examination is not large. Nonetheless, several statements may be made about the successive domestic landscapes of this area as they are reflected in the remaining housing stock.

In light of the models presented in Chapter III, and information about the history of the project area collected during historical research and presented above, several expectations about the evolution of housing stock in the project area were developed, and are here compared with the intensive survey and windshield survey findings:

Because the area was settled by people from the culture areas northeast, east, and southeast of the project area, both Upland South and midwestern folk house types can be expected to occur in the project area.

Dwellings in the project area can be expected to include hall and parlor houses, three-room central hall cottages, Cumberland, southern pyramidal, and I-houses. All folk house types discussed in the preceding section are found in the project area, with the exception of the three Lower South types (the dogtrot, the folk Georgian, and the shotgun plans,

Table 2.
House characteristics

Characteristic	1	2	3	4	5	6	9	10	11	12	14	17	19	20	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	32	35		
<u>Plan</u>																											
Double-cell						X	X	X	X	X			X											X	X		
Double-cell (single-cell with addition)	X										X																
Single-cell with partial cell									X					X													
Double-cell with closed passage									X											X							
T-plan					X							X										X					
Other plan		X		X											X		X	X	X								
No data																X											
<u>Number of Front Doors</u>																											
One, centered									X	X			X	X	X						X		X	X	X		
One, off-center			X	X				X	X											X		X					
Other (including double doors and doors in T-plan)	X											X			X			X									
No data							X				X						X										
<u>Depth from Front Elevation</u>																											
Double depth																											
Triple depth								X			X		X					X				X					
Addition to single depth making double depth														X													
Addition to double depth making triple depth												X															
Additions to single depth to make triple depth			X														X			X			X	X	X		
No data							X										X										
<u>Stories</u>																											
One													X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
One and one-half			X								X	X								X		X	X	X	X		
Two	X	X				X	X		X	X																	
Two, banked								X										X									

Table 2 cont.

Characteristic	1	2	3	4	5	6	9	10	11	12	14	17	19	20	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	32	35		
<u>Main Chimney Location</u>																											
1											X																
2			X									X															
4									X					X													
6		X		X	X			X		X		X	X														
8											X																
10		X																									
11						X									X												
No data							X																				
<u>Main Roof</u>																											
Gable																											
Hipped																											
Pyramidal																											
Truncated Pyramidal																											
<u>Basement</u>																											
Partial																											
Storm or food cellar		X																									
None			X																								
No data				X																							
<u>First Story Porches</u>																											
Full front																											
Partial front																											
Partial side																											
Veranda																											
Other																											
None																											
No data																											

and (surprisingly) the Upland South Cumberland house. The absence of Lower South house types would seem to indicate that virtually no migration from the deep South into the project area occurred. Numerically (not counting those houses whose original form has been altered beyond recognition), the project area contains seven I-houses; one southern pyramidal house; three one-story hall and parlor houses; and one each of one-story, and one and one-half story hall and parlor houses.

Since southern settlement predominated in the earliest period, southern-style houses are likely to be as old or older than examples of the midwestern styles.

This expectation does not hold true for houses in the project area. The only southern folk house type present is the southern pyramidal (FN39). Its concrete block construction dates it as post-1880, and probably post-1900.

Since midwesterners were the majority culture group during the period of most intensive settlement, the majority of houses from the period 1880-1910 are likely to be midwestern in style.

Project-area folk houses include a number of variations on midwestern folk house types. Hall and parlor houses varied in size from small, one-story houses (FN25B (11-0000-324), FN42, and FN50), to larger one and one-half story (FN3, FN14) and two-story (FN5) plans. I-houses are the predominant house type still standing in the project area, comprising seven of the sixteen identifiably folk houses in the project area.

In addition to hall and parlor houses and I-houses, three examples of one other ubiquitous midwestern folk house type are present in the project area (FN19, FN26, and FN32 (11-0000-322)). This type (as yet unnamed) is characterized by two-room width and two-room depth, with the front door on center, and characteristically has a hipped roof. Just as the southern pyramidal house is an expansion of the Cumberland, this house is an expansion of the two-room hall and parlor house.

The absence of Lowland South house types evidenced by the lack of dogtrot plans is reinforced by the absence of houses with double front doors—a virtually universal southern feature. Also indicative is the lack of single-depth houses, although there are several houses with additions to an originally single depth.

The Midwestern character of the landscape is reinforced by the majority of houses with more than one story. In contrast, the Southern folk architectural domestic landscape may be characterized as single-story. Similarly, virtually no Southern houses have basements. The most telling indication of the Midwestern origin of these houses, however, are the porch types. Only one house has a full front porch, compared to the overwhelming majority of houses in the South with at least one full porch (Little-Stokes 1978).

The earliest houses in the project area were probably built of natural materials, such as log and stone.

Only one site from this period was surveyed, FN66. The house on this site, now in ruins, was constructed of fieldstone. No other buildings from the periods of early settlement remain.

Since Fort Scott was a primary urban center and had many elaborate, high-style houses to serve as models, houses in the surrounding rural area can be expected to exhibit simplified versions of their style and decorative features.

Although this expectation seems reasonable, it is categorically not true in the project area. With the exception of the near-universal bracketed and columned Victorian porch on a few project area houses, houses in the project area bear no resemblance to high-style domestic buildings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Planbook houses in the project area, however, are very similar to houses found in Redfield and Uniontown, nearer urban centers.

Since agriculture in the rural area surrounding Fort Scott was never particularly successful, and since the impact of the quarrying industry was short-lived, houses in the project area can be expected to be modest in size.

Generally, late nineteenth century houses in the project area are larger than expected, while twentieth century houses (mostly planbook styles) were somewhat smaller in living space.

Since limestone quarrying was a major industry in the project area, some houses should be constructed of this native building material, and these houses are likely to be located close to the quarry pits.

Two houses (FN10 (11-0000-325) and FN25A (11-0000-324)) were built of quarried limestone. Their similarity in plan and site selection suggests that they were built by the same builder within a short time of each other.

Since most of the area was settled between 1880 and 1910, the majority of the housing stock should date from that period.

This expectation is true, in that about thirty of the forty-one houses whose exterior configurations and materials allow dating appear to have been built prior to ca. 1930. Dating planbook houses in the first decades of the twentieth century is difficult at best, since little work has been done to date in establishing regional chronologies for these houses. However, all of the folk houses discussed above, as well as the three L-houses (FN9, FN17, and FN48) and the T-house (FN1) appear to date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century (23 of the 41 houses).

The early twentieth century technological shift in building construction methods, combined with changes in cultural values concerning housing needs nationwide, should be reflected in the introduction of twentieth-century planbook houses in the first decades of the twentieth century, and the introduction of the bungalow style in the second and third decades of the twentieth century. Likewise, the introduction of the Ranch House style in mid-century should be reflected in present project area housing.

There is a distinct shift in housing form and style in the project area beginning ca. 1910. Early twentieth century gable-entry planbook houses in the project area include FN7, FN20, FN24, FN28, FN35, FN40, and FN41. Side-entry planbook houses include FN4, FN13, and FN29. Two other distinct planbook styles are also evident in the project area: a "cottage" planbook house, probably dating from mid-century (FN24), and a "corner door" planbook (FN40). Houses with corner doors were popular in Redfield and Uniontown, and in the rural areas surrounding the project area. Mid-twentieth century planbook houses include FN16 and FN56. FN8 can only be classed as a mid-century vernacular house of no identifiable style.

Only one bungalow was found in the project area (FN4), but FN18 is a transitional side-entry planbook with a bungalow-styled porch.

The preponderance of vernacular planbook houses without particular stylistic characteristics, along with the presence of only one true Ranch style house (FN12) indicates that little post-World War II building took place in the project area.

The presence of tenant farmers in the early twentieth century should signal a subset of smaller, more impermanent houses in the project area, built to house this more transient farming population.

Only three small houses without numerous additions are present in the project area, FN25B (11-0000-324), FN42, and FN50. Of these, FN25B (11-0000-324) was probably constructed as a quarry-worker's house rather than farm tenants' housing. The lack of small houses suggests one of two possible scenarios: either tenant housing was very impermanent in nature, and most of them have been destroyed, or the tenant standard of living was not markedly different from that of landowners.

Analysis of original form and style of houses in this project area, however, is unusually hampered by the extensive subsequent modification of these houses (Table 3).

Extensive modification is a sure indicator of an area economically depressed for an extended period of time. Modification is expressive of the western American adaptive reuse ethic, but this reuse ethic tends to be most visible where economic conditions have prevented status-seeking replacements for existing buildings. The enclosure of front and rear porches as an alternative to adding rooms is a logical way to add additional living space at low cost. Likewise, where additions were built,

Table 3.
Additions and modifications to houses surveyed

Field No.	Number of additions	Number of exterior modifications
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	2	0
4	0	1
5	0	0
6	1	0
9	0	0
10	1	0
11	1	0
12	0	0
14*	0	0
17	2	0
19	0	0
20	2	0
22	Numerous	Numerous
23	2	0
24	1	0
25	0	0
26	1	0
27	2	2
28	0	1
29	1	0
30	Numerous	Numerous
32	1	0
35	1	0

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
Houses with additions or exterior modifications	17/25	68%
Houses with one addition	8/25	32%
Houses with two or more additions	7/25	28%
Houses with one or two additions	15/25	60%
Houses with one or more exterior modifications	5/25	20%
Houses with additions and exterior modifications	3/25	12%
Houses with no additons or exterior modifications	8/25	32%

*FN16 is a modern house and is not included in this table.

they tended to be modest and of inexpensive materials and construction techniques. Thus they are not usually consonant with the historic fabric of the original portions of the building, and may completely disguise the original design.

Barns in the Project Area

The only buildings found more frequently on farmsteads than houses are barns. Barn style, like that of other outbuildings, is closely tied to function. In a previous (unpublished) study, Baird (1978) found evidence leading to the hypothesis that various barn styles in the eastern part of Nebraska were used sequentially through time, although the years given as boundaries for each period are tentative and warrant further investigation. This tentatively identified sequence is further assumed, based on geographically scattered small studies, to be common of barns in the Midwest. Stylistic definitions for barn types are still rudimentary; barn styles discussed are briefly defined here, but much remains to be accomplished typologically.

Barn styles in the project area were expected to follow the sequence identified by Baird. This sequence, and a discussion of barns in the project area as they support or contradict this proposed sequence, follows. Only barns intensively surveyed are included in this discussion, since it is not always possible to determine the interior arrangement of a barn's spaces from its exterior configuration.

Baird postulates the following stages in barn construction:

Stage 1. Small English barns; heavy-timbered barns; small multipurpose barns (to 1880)

English barns, with the runway and bays perpendicular to the ridge line, were much favored in plan books published in the eastern United States in the mid-nineteenth century, and appear to be some of the earliest barns built with rough lumber in this area. Most English barns were built of board and batten, and decorative battens were a common finishing touch.

Heavy-timbered barns combined traditional methods of framing, using hand-hewn timbers and pegged construction, with commercial siding. Heavy-timbered barns were gable-roofed, with the runway parallel to the ridgeline.

Small multipurpose barns were also common. Sided in commercial shiplap, and framed with 8-10" beams, they were similar to heavy-timbered barns in plan and profile.

The only barn in the project area appearing to date from this period is an English barn located on site FN1. This barn is of board and batten construction, with the typical decorative battens (Table 4).

Table 4.
Barn characteristics

FN	Kind of barn	No. of Stories	Lean-tos	Roof type	Structure	Original barn siding materials	Hay hood	Original color
1	English barn	Ground floor, loft	None	Gable	Wire-nailed frame, no ridgepole	Board and batten, decorative battens	None	N.D.
2	Hay barn (dairy lean-to not standing)	Ground floor, loft	None		Wire-nailed frame, no ridgepole	Vertical boards	Triangle	Red with white trim, white exterior doors, white under hood
3	Dairy barn	Ground floor, loft	Left	Gable	Wire-nailed frame, no ridgepole	Tongue-and-groove vertical siding	Triangle	Red with white trim, white exterior doors, white under hood
5	Dairy barn	Ground floor, loft	Right	Gambrel, ex- tended eaves	Wire-nailed and bolted frame, no ridgepole	Vertical siding	Enclosed triangle	Red
6	Dairy barn	Ground floor, loft	Left	Gable	Wire-nailed frame, no ridgepole	Board and batten	Enclosed triangle	Red with white trim, white exterior doors white under hood
8	Monitor	Ground floor, loft	Left, Right	Gable	Wire-nailed frame, no ridgepole	Vertical boards	Enclosed braced square	Red
11	Horse barn	Ground floor, loft	None	Gable	Wire-nailed frame, no ridgepole	Vertical boards	Triangle	Red with white trim

Table 4 cont.

FN	Kind of barn	No. of Stories	Lean-tos	Roof type	Structure	Original barn siding materials	Hay hood	Original color
12	Cattle barn, parallel runway	Ground floor	None	Gable	Wire-nailed frame, ridgepole	Vertical boards	Square	N.D.
14	Dairy barn	Ground floor, loft	Left, Right	Gambrel, ex- tended eaves	Wire-nailed frame, no ridgepole	Vertical boards	Triangle	N.D.
21.1	Hay barn (?)	Ground floor, loft	None	Gable	Wire-nailed frame, no ridgepole	Board and batten	None	N.D.
21.2	Hay barn(?)	Ground floor, loft	None	Gable	Wire-nailed frame, no ridgepole	Board and batten	None	N.D.
22	Horse barn, parallel runway	Ground floor, loft	None	Gable	Wire-nailed frame	Vertical boards	Enclosed braced square	Red

All three of these barn types were only big enough to service the needs of a subsistence farm. Ca. 1880, when the earliest of the settlers were beginning to be well-established, a transition in barn building began that was a transition in scale as much as style.

Stage 2. Large English barns; Pennsylvania barns; transverse crib barns; large multipurpose barns (1870-1920)

As farmers turned their efforts to commercial farming, and agricultural equipment became more sophisticated, barns were built on a larger scale. This transition corresponded to the transition to master builders with paid construction workers, although neighborhood barn building remained common until the beginning of the century.

Multi-purpose barns were probably more functional at the larger scale. The central runway was easily expanded to accommodate wagons, reminiscent of the traditional threshing floor in European barns. The floor plan was fairly standard: a granary to the left or right of the main entrance, with horse stalls on either side of the runway, a milking shed on the other side of the stalls on one side, and as time went on, a machinery shed on the far side of the opposite stalls, and topped by a hay loft open to the shed additions, so that hay could be tossed over the side to feed horses and cattle.

Pennsylvania barns worked well in hilly terrain. Banked into a hill, wagons could drive into the loft, and animals were stabled in the lower level.

Transverse crib barns were less common, since the style is derived from four log pens spaced by runways in either direction, and this was a style that the settlers either were not as familiar with or did not find as functional in an area without many tall, straight trees needed to construct log buildings of any size.

Most of the barns surveyed appear to fall into the period 1880-1920, when multi-purpose barns with horse stalls, interior granaries, hay lofts, and milking parlors in shed additions were most common. These barns varied in size depending on the size of the operation, and as farm equipment holdings increased, often barns were constructed with unbroken roof lines so that machine sheds on one side and milking parlors on the other flanked the central alleyway with stalls on either side.

Also during this period, as the volume of hay production and storage increased, hay slings and later hay forks, operated from pulleys attached to barn peaks, were invented and widely adopted. The protruding pulley rod extending from the front peak of the barn was in many cases protected from the weather by a decorative hay hood.

Hay hoods are interesting from a cultural perspective, for they represent one of the few opportunities for the builder to personalize "his" barn. Hay hoods are functional in that they shelter the pulley system used to lift hay

from wagons at ground level into the loft. In addition to their functional value, they were thought to provide a "finished" look to the buildings (Jensen 1976-1978, personal communication). Standard hay hood shapes were triangles or squares, but they could and often were quite elaborate. It is likely that these elaborated versions served as a builder's trademark, much like well-crafted cupolas.

Stage 3. Gambrel-roofed multi-purpose barns; special-purpose barns; monitor barns (1890-1940)

Gambrel-roofed barns had the advantage of holding more volume while requiring less lumber for construction. Although the building technology had been known for some time, it was not until expanding farm operations necessitated more space for hay storage that gambrel-roof construction became popular.

Gambrel-roofed barns with extended eaves (FN5, FN14) were much promoted by agricultural extension stations throughout the Midwest in the early decades of the twentieth century, and were built in decreasing numbers until mid-century.

Monitor barns came into existence as a result of a particular available material: surplus telephone poles (Jensen 1978). Use of these long poles as primary structural elements produced a singular structure comprised of a tall central aisle flanked on either side by sheds, with ventilators and/or windows in the clerestory wall.

Special-purpose barns became more common as farms became larger and more specialized. Among these single-purpose structures were hog barns, cattle barns, and dairy barns.

The proportion of dairy barns in the project area as compared to other kinds of barns confirms what was discovered during the literature search and oral history interviewing, that dairy farms eventually replaced or supplemented much of the diversified agriculture of the early twentieth century.

Stage 4. Shed storage structures

The end of the sequence of barn types in the Midwest/Plains is the storage shed. Whether used for hay storage, cattle shelter, or machine and equipment storage, the replacement of animal power with tractor power eliminated the need for traditional multi-purpose barns with stables. When silos replaced traditional interior granaries, the transition was complete, and the barns that for so long had been a defining feature of the rural landscape began to fall into disrepair.

Other Outbuildings in the Project Area

Nine distinct kinds of outbuildings, along with sheds and buildings of unidentified function, were identified in the project area (see Table 5,

Chapter VI). Traditional methods of food preservation are reflected in the presence of icehouses, and/or smokehouses on many farmsteads, and and storm/food cellars were near-universal features of project-area farmsteads. The nearness of the Marmaton River as a source of ice, combined with the suitability of the native limestone, suggests the presence of more icehouses originally than were actually observed.

Religious, Industrial, and Recreational Sites in the Project Area

Because there were only single sites in each of the functional categories Religious Sites and Recreational Sites, it is not possible to make generalized statements on how the buildings or structures on these sites fit into the landscape as it developed through time in this region, or their typicality or uniqueness in terms of state architectural resources. The only intensively-surveyed recreational site in the project area was FN10 (11-0000-325), although Redfield and Uniontown both possess town squares.

The only religious site identified in the survey (and included in the intensive survey) was Pleasant Valley Church, FN31 (11-0000-323). The Pleasant Valley Cemetery is of interest because it reflects the most conservative elements of the traditional Upland South material culture patterns, grave treatment and decoration. The cemetery has good examples of rapidly vanishing Upland South grave treatments, as well as examples of typical transformations and survivals of folk funerary customs.

The early headstones in this cemetery are tablets, 6-7 cm-thick, in traditional shapes such as Roman and multiple curve, with traditional funerary motifs carved on them: hands with index fingers pointing upward, clasped hands, doves, crowns, heaven's gates, open bibles, and lambs on infant graves. The shape of headstones changed post -1880, although the tablet shape continued to be used until the turn of the century. In addition to tablets, taller headstones characteristic of Victorian markers are placed on double platforms, and are shaped as square columns, cross-vaulted square columns, obelisks, and square columns with pulpits.

In the early twentieth century, larger, horizontal commercial stones were introduced, made of polished granite, and including innovative shapes such as hearts and yokes. The shape of commercial headstones changed again in mid-century, to lawn-type markers flat and low to the ground.

The Pleasant Valley cemetery was probably originally scraped in the traditional southern manner. The practice of scraping individual graves or entire cemeteries involved uprooting all vegetation, mounding dirt on top of graves, and raking the earth surrounding the graves into a smooth surface. Graves were then decorated with shells, personal and household items, and occasional bushes or flowers. The cemetery presently is grassed, but some survivals from the earlier period remain. Some graves have borders around the individual graves, and some still have shells as

decorative items. A modern survival of the grave mounding custom present in this cemetery is the above-ground stone or cement slab over the entire grave, with an inset inscription plate.

No industrial sites, such as bridges, were intensively surveyed, and no quarrying equipment identified in the project area, although bridges on sites FN33, FN51, and FN69 (11-0000-321) were identified during the windshield survey. The reader is referred to the site discussions in Chapter VI for brief descriptions of these industrial sites.

HISTORICAL SITES

Historical sites in or near the project area consist of one quarrying locality (FN70, including two known quarry pits), with no known attendant historical buildings, structures, or equipment. No other historical sites were identified.

A MODEL OF LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION FOR THE PROJECT AREA

Given the evidence presented in this chapter, it is possible to develop the following hypotheses about the evolution of landscape in the Fort Scott Lake project area:

Folk Building

The initial settlement landscape was not markedly different from that in contemporaneous settlement regions in northeastern Kansas (White 1981, 1979), Nebraska (Welsch 1968), and North and South Dakota (Dick 1937, Fite 1974). Dugouts served as temporary shelters until sod, log or frame buildings were erected. Alternately, simple sod and/or frame shanties were constructed initially. Where trees were available, log was the choice material for constructing the initial habitation. Materials from the natural environment, primarily timber, would have been used in traditional ways to create modest dwellings not intended to be permanent habitations.

However, since the initial settlement period in this area was so short, lasting less than ten years, the number of permanent farmsteads thus created was small. The Spread of Settlement landscape was marked by an extraordinary amount of rebuilding (and non-building) because of the fluctuating population stock caused by pre-Civil War tensions. The alternation of predominant southern and midwestern fledgling rural neighborhoods created an unstable climate not conducive to substantial building activities. The early sawmill activity in the Fort Scott area undoubtedly facilitated this tendency, since buildings to establish patent claims could be most easily constructed from rough-sawn local lumber with a minimum of time and investment. Therefore, as with the Initial Settlement period, it is not surprising that few buildings from the Spread of Settlement period survive.

Further, the close proximity of the city of Fort Scott in relation to the project area probably meant that much of the initial ground-breaking and cultivation was done by people who "commuted" from the city. This assertion is supported by the number of cultivated fields without adjacent buildings recorded by the Government land survey teams in the following decade (see Figure 2). Therefore, the scarcity of buildings still standing from this period is not surprising.

Without evidence to extrapolate from, it is possible only to speculate about the characteristics of the initial settlement landscape. Unless further information is located, it must be assumed that the Folk Building phase in this area was similar to other nearby areas.

Folk building continued well into the twentieth century, but was not common as less labor-intensive methods of building and commercial plans became popular. One example of such a survival is the log building at FN6 (11-0000-326).

Transitional Building

The Transitional Building phase includes the Reorganization of Transportation settlement and development period and the Competition period.

Reorganization of transportation made available both finished lumber from commercial sources and enabled capital development of increasingly sophisticated local sources of building materials and labor. Further, the economic success of leading businessmen in the city of Fort Scott led to an enormous and expansive urban building boom prior to the turn of the century. The exuberant urban streetscape (Figures 8 and 9) was mirrored in prominent residential buildings. Therefore, local examples of high-style houses were available earlier than is the norm in this geographic region.

Although this had no direct spillover effect for rural people of modest means, it did perhaps encourage them to build one-and-one-half or two-story houses initially rather than as replacement housing. The impact of the arrival of the railroad and the introduction of distinctive planbook houses is especially evident in the town of Redfield, but is also clear in Uniontown, and is present to some extent in the rural landscape.

Post-Nineteenth Century Building

Competition for available natural and economic resources, combined with the drought-and-depression cycle of the Plains, kept rural owners and builders from following the example of their urban neighbors. Rural building was largely modest and functional from the last decades of the nineteenth century through the early years of the twentieth century.



Figure 8. French Second Empire commercial building with oriel windows and wall dormers, downtown Fort Scott, Kansas.



Figure 9. Downtown block, Fort Scott, Kansas, showing elaborate architectural detailing of commercial buildings.

Bungalows and Post-1930s Planbook Houses

The bungalow/late planbook building era corresponds temporally with the Competition and Diversification periods. Diversification is directly reflected in the project area landscape, as dairy barns and mid-century planbook houses are disproportionately represented in the inventory. Eventual economic decline, as discussed earlier, is signaled by the enclosure of porches as additional rooms and the addition of rooms or wings as a substitute for building new buildings or adding full additions.

DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Introduction

Comparative information on Kansas historical growth and development and folk and vernacular building in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is just now being collected, in part as a result of cultural resource management studies such as this investigation. It is not possible within the scope of this study, however, to pursue the interesting avenues of investigation identified during the survey, inventory, and historical overview compilation.

For example, a great deal of recent scholarly activity has been directed at examining the linkages between regional urban centers, small communities, and the frontier population. The material collected and presented here is expected to pertain directly to these questions, even though space limitations prevent their exploration in this report except in passing.

This section highlights topics of current research that could be explored using the data collected in the course of this investigation, in conjunction with information that is available or that might be collected from other sources. These topics are presented in the form of research hypotheses, with suggestions for testing these hypotheses. This is not to imply, of course, that these are the only possible directions in which to pursue additional research, or even that the hypotheses presented here are the most intriguing. They are, however, extensions of the authors' own cultural resources work in this and other areas, and therefore good bodies of comparative data are available from which to draw regional comparisons as well as state and local conclusions.

Research Hypotheses

H1. Most of the population of southern origin did not stay long enough to contribute substantially to the area's landscape.

H1a. The cultural source region of the owner and/or builder in the initial settlement period was a determining factor in selection of building form and style.

- H1b. Upland and Lowland South immigrants to the area were largely replaced in the project area by midwestern and eastern immigrants by the beginning of the Spread of Settlement period.**

This group of hypotheses is suggested by the secondary literature and is further strengthened as a possibility by the findings of the windshield and intensive surveys. A systematic study of place of origin of the area's population, and more particularly the place of origin of the owners/builders of extant houses, should be undertaken.

This might consist of a two-part investigation: A systematic attempt to determine the place of origin and migration path for each resident listed in Marmaton and Marion townships in 1860 and 1870, and an attempt to identify the buildings built by these persons. With this information in hand, the two could be correlated to determine the shift in population by culture group during that decade, and the correlation between cultural source region and building practices.

- H2. The use of Greek Revival pediments as decorative elements (Figure 10) occurred as a part of the Neo-Classical Revival (nationwide, ca. 1900-1920 (Blumenson 1981)) rather than as a carryover from the earlier Greek Revival period (popular on the Plains as late as the last decades of the nineteenth century).**

H2a. Use of decorative pediments and other classical elements was a result of stylistic "trickle-down" from observing high-style building examples in the city of Ft. Scott.

H2b. Classical elements, particularly pedimented window heads, were used extensively because they were stocked at local lumber outlets.

H2c. These elements were adopted because of their symbolic meaning to the residents of the area.

This group of hypotheses could be tested as follows: Redfield and Uniontown could be inventoried to provide additional examples of this architectural style and detailing. Buildings with classical details in Ft. Scott, Redfield, Uniontown, and the rural areas of the project area could be further researched to determine their builders and dates of construction. Catalogs from local lumberyards and other primary and secondary sources, such as oral history interviews, should be used to ascertain how and why these elements were selected.

- H3. Stone construction in the project area was undertaken by German stonemasons from the quarrying communities in the project area.**

H3a. Stone construction in the project area reflects traditional ethnic building practices.



Figure 10. Greek Revival window typical of windows of this period in the project area. This window is in the barn on site FN24.

The influence of German stonemasons from the quarrying communities in the project area in the construction of the stone buildings at FN10 (11-0000-325), FN25 (11-0000-324), and FN17 was not determined in the course of this study. It is possible that closer examination and additional research would reveal a distinctive ethnic flavor in the construction of the buildings on these sites, although none has been detected at this time. Further examination of these buildings' structure, style and construction techniques should be more closely examined to determine if they exhibit traits of traditional German building.

H4. Physical evidence confirming the existence of and the location of quarrying communities associated with the Bandera quarries (as enumerated in the Census) can be found.

H4a. Locating and examining the physical evidence of these communities will result in a greater understanding of rural ethnic and/or industrial settlements in Kansas.

Archaeological investigations should be directed toward locating and determining the spatial extent and arrangement of these communities. Directed historical research should be undertaken to collect and synthesize additional information about the residents of these historical communities.

H5. Black farmsteads will exhibit different artifact assemblages than white farmsteads.

H5a. Black farmsteads will contain houses whose type is southern in origin and use.

H5b. These farmsteads will be similar in spatial arrangement and types of outbuildings to other black farmsteads in the South.

H5c. Black tenant farmsteads will contain domestic artifacts similar to other black farmsteads in the South.

Additional architectural and archaeological data will be collected in succeeding phases of this investigation. Site-specific historical research should be conducted to determine the race of the occupants of the farmstead, the family structure, and the form and style of buildings no longer standing.

H6. Farmsteads will exhibit different artifact assemblages depending on the socio-economic status of their occupants.

H6a. Sites may be grouped on the basis of variation in artifact assemblages into three groups. These groups will correlate with the land tenure status of their occupants as landowners, potential landowners working off their mortgages, and tenant farmers.

Artifact assemblages, including standing structures, have been shown to be related to the socio-economic status of the occupants of those sites in similar studies of other localities. Additional architectural and archaeological data will be collected in succeeding phases of this investigation. Site-specific historical research should be conducted as well to determine the socio-economic and land tenure status of the occupants of the farmstead, the family structure, and the form and style of buildings no longer standing. This information can then be compared with similar studies.

H7. Site layout is patterned rather than random.

Information about the placement of buildings within a farmstead relative to each other and relative to such topographic features as roads, sources of water, and elevation was collected in this study but not analyzed. Site maps and U.S.G.S. maps could be used to quantify this data and compare the arrangement and placement of farmsteads in the area to each other, and to farmsteads in other areas of the Midwest/Plains/Upland South regions.

VL. SITE DESCRIPTIONS, INCLUDING SITE HISTORIES AND SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

INTRODUCTION

Thirty sites in the project area were intensively surveyed:

FN1, FN2, FN3, FN4, FN5, FN6 (11-0000-326), FN8, FN9, FN10 (11-0000-325), FN11, FN12, FN14, FN16, FN17, FN19, FN20, FN21, FN22, FN23, FN24, FN25 (11-0000-324), FN26, FN27, FN28, FN29, FN30, FN31 (11-0000-323), FN32 (11-0000-322), and FN66.

FN18 was scheduled to be intensively surveyed but was bulldozed prior to the start of the survey.

For each of these sites, a detailed site description has been written, and photographs of each building on the site have been included. For those sites deemed to be potentially significant on the basis of the field investigation, site-specific research was conducted. Information gained from researching each of these sites is presented under their respective field number headings.

Thirty-four sites in the project area were identified during the windshield survey:

FN7, FN13, FN15, FN18, FN33-42, FN44-45, FN47-51, FN53, FN55-57, and FN 61-70.

Information collected on these sites is was much more limited, since the field crew members had no access to these sites. Where photographs were obtained, they are included, and the types of buildings present on each of these sites are listed under the site field number as well as identified in Table 5.

Information about individual sites is organized here numerically by field number. Our experience has shown that this format is the most useful in using cultural resource reports as a management tool, since all information about an individual site is together and can be easily located.

Site information for intensively surveyed sites includes a description of buildings on the site, dimensions of major buildings (in cm), selected photographs. A historical narrative is included for those sites that were judged potentially eligible and therefore researched.

Information about windshield survey sites varies, based on how much information could be gained by observation from the road, since the survey crew did not have access to these sites.

Table 3.
Farmstead buildings by site and type

Field No.	House	Garage	Out-house	Well	Cellar	Ice-house	Smoke-house	Barn	Silo	Coop	Misc. buildings	Sheds & Out-buildings	Corral
1**	2		1	1**				1			4	1	
2*	1		1	1				1			1	1	
3*	1	1	1		1			1		8	4	4	
4*	1							1			2	2	
5*	1	1		1	1	1	1	2		4	2	2	
6**	1							1		1	3	3	
8*	1		1					2		1	1	1	
9*	1							1			3	3	1
10*	1			1	1			1			2	2	
11*	1			1	1			1			7	7	1
12*	2		1					1			4	4	
13	1							1			4	4	
14*	1			1				2			4	4	
15	1			1				1			4	4	
16*0	1		1					1			4	4	
17**	1							1			3	3	
19*	1				1			1			1	1	
20*	1							2			4	4	
21*	1							1			7	7	
22*	1							1			4	4	
23*	1	1				1		1			3	3	1
24*	1							2			4	4	
25*	1	1					1	2			4	4	
26*	1							1			8	8	
27*	1		1					1		2	2	2	
28*	1		1		1			1			2	2	
29*	1	1						1			2	2	
30*	1							2			2	2	

Table 5 cont.

Field No.	House	Garage	Outhouse	Well	Cellar	Ice-house	Smoke-house	Barn	Silo	Coop	Misc. buildings	Sheds & Corral
32*	1				1		1	2		1	5	
34	1							1				
35	1							1				
36*	1							1				
37	1							1				
38	1							1				
39	1							1			Several	
40	1	1						1				
41	1							1				
42+++	1							1				
44	1							1				
45+++	1	1						1				
47	1							1			Several	
48	1							1				
49	1	1						1			Several	
50	1							1				
52	2							1			Several	
53	1							1	1			
54	1							1			Several	
55	1							1			Several	
56	1							1			Several	
57								1				
58								1				
59	1							1			Several	
60					1			1			Several	
61	1							1			Several	
62								1				
63								1				
64								1				

Table 5 cont.

Field No.	House	Garage	Outhouse	Well	Cellar	Ice-house	Smoke-house	Barn	Silo	Coop	Misc. buildings	Sheds & Out-Corral
65	1							1			5+	
66*												
67	1							1			1	
68												1

* Sites intensively surveyed. Because of lack of access to non-surveyed sites, for sites identified during the windshield survey only buildings of potential interest or representative of the site were noted. Therefore, entries for windshield survey sites in this table may be incomplete.

** And cistern

+ FN7 is not included in this table because no buildings on the site meet the National Register 50-year age guideline.

++ FN12 and FN18 are now historical archaeological sites. Buildings on FN18 were bulldozed shortly before the survey, all buildings on FN2 and all outbuildings at FN1 have since been demolished.

+++ FN43 and FN46 are unassigned site numbers.

o The house on site FN16 did not meet the National Register 50-year age guideline.

FN1

This site contains a dairy barn, corral, privy, house, a mobile home, and four outbuildings, one of which is an implement shed. The original house was a two-story, single-depth, four-room house. A single-story, one-room addition was constructed later on the southeast corner of the house. The main structure has a gabled roof with boxed eaves, and the addition has a catslide roof with boxed eaves. The siding on the main house is 6-in weatherboard and the addition has 6- and 9-in weatherboard. Windows are two-over-two sash with decorative Greek Revival lintels. The Greek Revival pattern is repeated on the door lintels. Exterior doors are panel with panes. Centered brick chimneys are extant on the main house and addition. The original roofing material was wood shingle; the building has been reroofed with asphalt shingles. A variety of material was used in the wall foundation, mostly fieldstone. The front porch is completely deteriorated, with only the roof rafters and one porch post remaining. The missing support posts were the same as the turned post with decorative brackets evidenced in the extant porch support.

Overall house dimensions:

Original: west elevation - 1241 cm
north elevation - 493 cm
south elevation - 493 cm
Addition: north elevation - 669 cm
south elevation - 669 cm
east elevation - 640 cm

Adjacent to the southeast corner of the house are a cistern and a well. To the west of the well and cistern unit is a mounded root cellar with a coursed ashlar surround, flagstone lintel and wood door (vertical boards). The back end of the root cellar is of coursed ashlar limestone and has a small rectangular window without glass or screening (Figure 11).

The dairy barn, located southeast of the house, has a ground floor and loft, with the ridge line running perpendicular to the runway. The skeletal structure of the barn is frame; handmade trusses are secured with wire nails. The roof materials have been replaced with corrugated tin. The original roofing material on the gable is unknown. The exterior walls of the barn are board and batten with decorative battens.

Overall barn dimensions:

east elevation - 983 cm
west elevation - 983 cm
north elevation - 1140 cm
south elevation - 1140 cm

FN2

This site consists of a house, barn, corral, shed, privy, well and silo. The house is a one and one-half-story, three-room building, constructed in a T-plan. The house has no decorative features and has a gabled asphalt



Figure 11. South elevation of FNI looking north. Root cellar in foreground, with the original one and one-half story house with an addition on the right.

shingle roof with boxed eaves and an extant central brick chimney. Windows are two-over-two sash and doors are panelled. A partial porch was constructed on the southeast side of the house, and at one time was partially enclosed. The water well is located east of the house near the east porch door.

Overall house dimensions:

north elevation - 921 cm
south elevation - 921 cm
east elevation - 986 cm
west elevation - 986 cm

The barn on this site was originally a dairy barn, but was used for hay storage after the dairy shed on the south side of the barn fell into disrepair. The paint on the barn has faded; originally red with white trim on the doors and under the hay hood, only the white trim remains. The barn roof is gabled, with an unenclosed triangle-shaped hay hood in the east gable end over the main entrance. The barn's original wood shingles are still in place. The building is of frame construction and its handmade trusses are secured with wire nails. Exterior walls are constructed with vertical board approximately 2 cm thick and of varying widths. The foundation is made of unmortared fieldstone.

Overall barn dimensions:

north elevation - 983 cm
south elevation - 983 cm
east elevation - 1249 cm
west elevation - 1243 cm

FN3

On this site there are four outbuildings, a house, barn, garage, privy, cellar and eight individual coops for fighting cocks. The house was originally a two-over-two-room, single-depth building (Figure 12). Two additions have been made on the east side of the house (Figure 13). The first addition is one and one-half stories with a catslide roof; this addition was apparently used for kitchen space. The second addition is on the east side of the first addition and is approximately one story high with a gable roof. The gable roof on the original house and the second addition, and the catslide roof on the first addition all have boxed eaves and are roofed in asphalt shingles. The doors and windows on the original house have Greek Revival lintels and the windows are one-over-one sash. The windows and doors on the additions are aluminum frame and these windows are shorter and wider than the windows in the original house. The original portion of the house has retained its original wall foundations. The front porch on the west side appears to have been original to the house. This porch has a shed roof and is supported by square wooden tapered columns. The house exterior is weatherboard clapboard (5 in clapboard on original and 8 in on additions) and is painted green.



Figure 12. West elevation of FN3 looking southeast. Two-story hall and parlor house with full front porch.

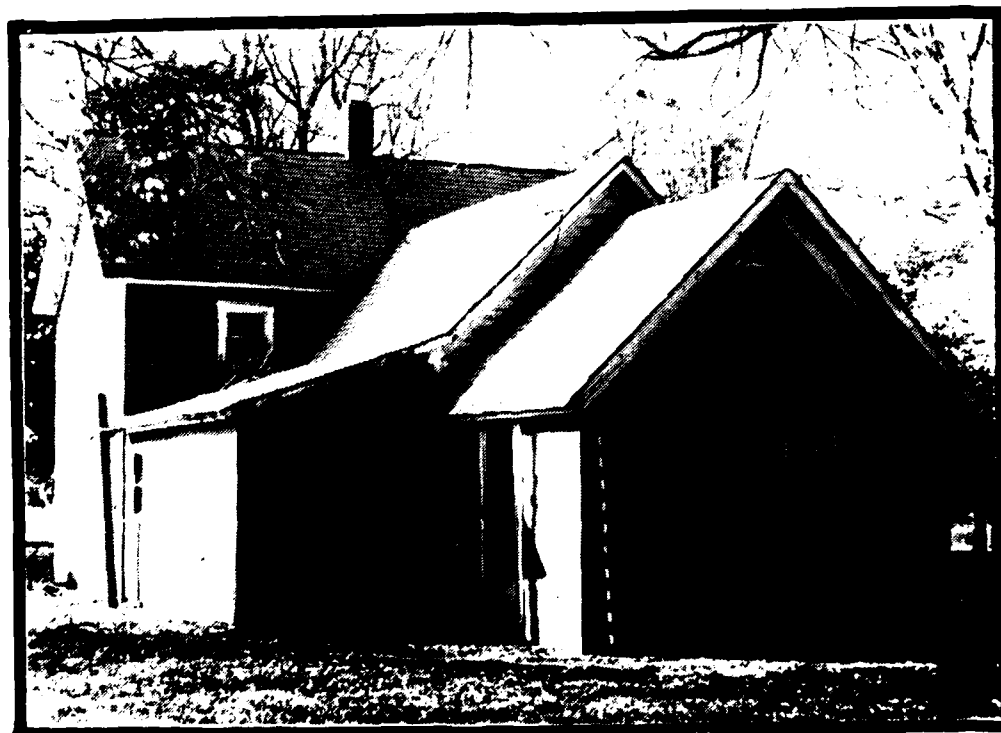


Figure 13. East elevation of house at FN3 looking northwest. Stair-stepped roof line shows progression of additions.

Overall dimensions:

Original portion of the house:
north elevation - 622 cm
south elevation - 622 cm
west elevation - 855 cm

1st addition:
north elevation - 432 cm
south elevation - 432 cm

2nd addition:
north elevation - 334 cm
south elevation - 334 cm
east elevation - 436 cm

The dairy barn has a catslide roof with an unerlosed small triangle-shaped hay hood in the gable end above the main entrance on the south side (Figure 14). The barn has a ground floor and loft and its frame is constructed of handmade trusses pinned with wire nails. The exterior wall is vertical tongue and grove and is painted red with white trim on the doors and hay hood door. There are three lightening rods on the ridgeline of the barn, at the north and south ends and in the center. The original wood shingle roof has been replaced with corrugated tin. The original foundation of the barn is fieldstone with cement and is intact.

Overall barn dimensions:

north elevation - 989 cm
south elevation - 989 cm
east elevation - 1716 cm
west elevation - 1716 cm

FN4

On this site there are two outbuildings and a house. One of the outbuildings appears to have been a small stable. The house is a one story, cross-gabled building (Figure 15). The plan is one variation of a planbook bungalow five-room house. The eaves are open and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows on the west side are single three-over-one sash windows; the other windows are single pane and vary in height and width. The house has been covered with asbestos siding, and the original siding material could not be determined. The wall foundation of the house is native stone with concrete mortar. There is a partial front porch with a blind wall and concrete floor. The porch supports have native-stone bases and short tapered square wood posts.

Overall house dimensions:

north elevation - 1162 cm
south elevation - 1162 cm
east elevation - 979 cm
west elevation - 979 cm



Figure 14. East elevation of barn at FN3 looking northwest. This barn is typical of the area, having a triangle-shaped hay hood and contrasting trim.



Figure 15. West elevation of house at FN4 looking east-northeast, this is a planbook house with cross-gables and partial front porch.

FN5

The land containing site FN5 was owned by the Stephens family for many years prior to the turn of the century. The 1878 Bourbon County Atlas reports that the land was owned by Susan Stevens. It also indicates a dwelling there, but it appears to be slightly south of the present farmstead. Later, Mrs. Howard Stine, who lived directly north across the river from 1911 to the early 1920s, numbers the Stephens among her family's good neighbors (Mrs. Howard Stine, December 2, 1981). The 1920 County Atlas lists I. F. Stephens as the owner that year. According to Mr. Glen Bolinger, the Stephens family originally owned and lived on a piece of property about a mile from FN5. They also owned FN5, and eventually did so much work there that shortly after 1900 they built a shanty there for one of their sons to occupy when he was working on that land.

In 1912 the Stephens moved to FN5, building a barn, hay barn, and house there. The house, located 200 to 300 yards from the Marmaton River, was built of pine wood obtained from a local lumberyard. The barn, which had a grain bin in the center for cattle feeding, was framed with native oak. They moved the shanty 40 or 50 yards to the back of the house and connected it to the house with a porch. In later years it was used as a wash house.

The Stephens family experienced rough times in the 1930s and lost all their land to the Federal Land Bank except for the home 80 acres (FN5). Glen Bolinger had lived in the area for many years and recognized the Stephens property as good farm land. In 1939 he purchased 120 acres, and in 1947 he bought the home 80 acres with all the buildings from the only Stephens heir, a teenage girl whose great-grandfather had owned it originally. The highest price Bolinger paid was \$18.75 per acre. Glen Bolinger and his wife did not move to the land until 1954, at which time they modernized the house, adding "built-ins" and a bathroom. They also tore down the original hay barn and relocated it, building a machine shed on the original site. A chicken shed was moved and used for a garage. A small 8' x 10' shed was used for the cream separator. The Bolingers added 2 scales, 3 grain bins, and a pipeline connected directly to the river to supply water.

In 1961 the Bolingers retired from farming and leased their land. In 1971, at age 75, they returned to farming for 3 or 4 years. They then retired "for good," moving to Uniontown and selling their land to Charles Russell, the present owner. (Glen Bolinger, tape-recorded interview, Uniontown, Kansas, December 4, 1981.)

This site presently contains four outbuildings, two barns, a house, garage, smokehouse, cellar, well, and two bunkhouses. The house (Figure 16) is built in a two-story T-plan (three rooms over three rooms) with a hipped gable asphalt shingle roof and a veranda porch. The siding on the house is 5-in weatherboard painted white. The porch supports are turned posts with concave fan brackets. There are two brick chimney flues, one in the

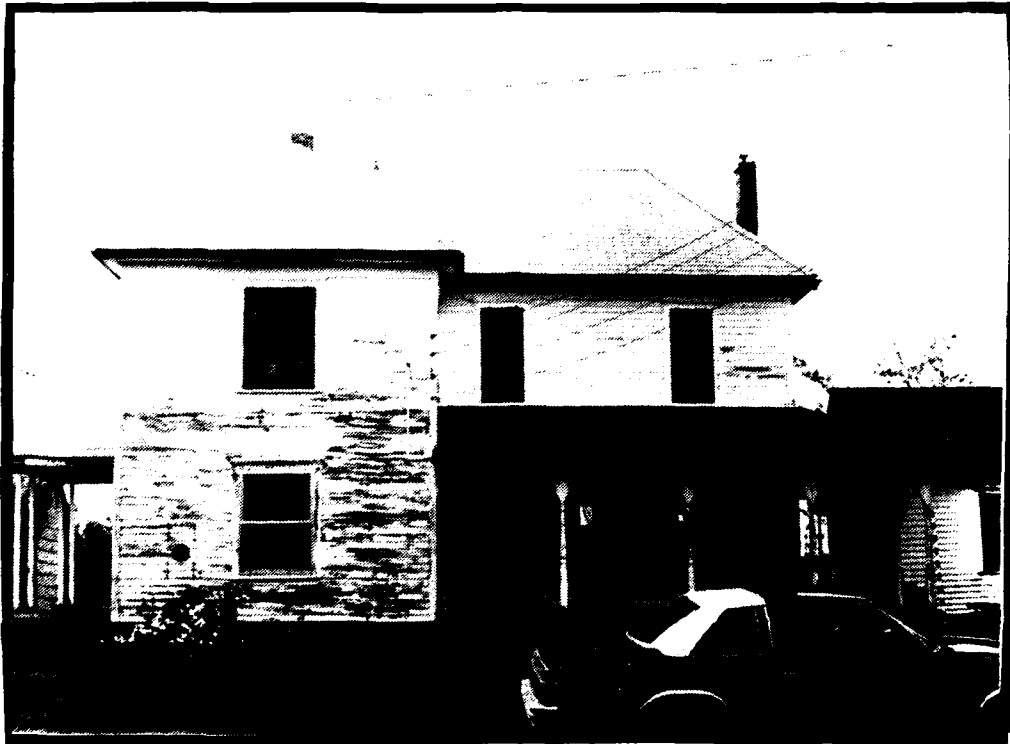


Figure 16. North elevation of house at FN5 looking south. Two-story T-house with a veranda porch and bunkhouse (on right).

center of the north/south ridgeline and the other in the interior west end of the east/west ridgeline. All the windows are one-over-one sash with Greek Revival lintels. The windows are of two different widths (112 cm and 72 cm) but their height is uniform. The exterior doors are panelled, with Greek Revival lintels. On the southwest corner of the veranda porch, a small one-story gabled bunkhouse is attached. This bunkhouse is similar in construction materials and decorative motifs. Another bunkhouse is approximately 12 feet south and west of the west side of the first bunkhouse. There is another smaller structure to the north of the second bunkhouse which was used for a smokehouse. The architectural motifs of the house are repeated in the two bunkhouses and the smokehouse.

Overall dimensions:

House:

north elevation - 1106 cm
south elevation - 1107 cm
east elevation - 803 cm
west elevation - 805 cm

Bunkhouse #1

north elevation - 496 cm
south elevation - 496 cm
east elevation - 374 cm
west elevation - 373 cm

Bunkhouse #2

north elevation - 489 cm
south elevation - 489 cm
east elevation - 308 cm
west elevation - 310 cm

Smokehouse:

north elevation - 371 cm
south elevation - 371 cm
east elevation - 250 cm
west elevation - 250 cm

The dairy barn has a ground floor and loft with a gambrel roof and extended eaves. The handmade roof trusses are secured with nails and/or bolts. Exterior walls were constructed of vertical boards originally painted red. There is a small enclosed triangle-shaped hay hood on the east end above the main entrance.

Barn:

north elevation - 1350 cm
south elevation - 1350 cm
east elevation - 1471 cm
west elevation - 1471 cm

FN6 (11-0000-326)

The entire northeast quarter of Section 29, containing site FN6 (11-0000-326), was entered by A.H. Ramsey in 1869 (W.D., #H.). In that year

Ramsey was about 25 years old, a young farmer from Indiana (Tenth Decennial Population Census, Marion Township:22). The patent on the land was issued to him in 1876 (Pat., U:386). However, in 1871 he had sold the entire northeast quarter of his quarter-section plus additional land in the western portion, totaling 72 acres, to Benjamin R. Wood (W.D. P:238).

Wood probably died in 1879, for his will was filed on July 1 of that year. He divided up his land holdings, part to be left to his wife, part to his son and part to his daughter. The "north part of the northeast quarter" of section 29, totaling 82 acres, was left to his daughter Laura A. Wood (Probate, 26:574). Between that year and 1882, Laura Wood married W.W. Padgett. As husband and wife they mortgaged the land that year for \$350 (Mtg. P:395). A year later Laura Padgett leased the entire 82 acres to R.S. Gilfillan for the time period January 1, 1884 to January 1, 1894. The lease specified use of the land as farming and pasture and "more particularly for the purpose of opening up and operating a stone quarry" (Lease 39:123). A variety of conditions were set up allowing Gilfillan to erect buildings, guaranteeing right-of-way for a rail line to the quarry, and arranging rent and royalties. Royalties included \$2 per car (but not less than \$250 per year), with a special provision for \$100 rent and \$2 extra per car for the first year. The lease did not have time to run its course, for Laura Padgett sold the 82 acres plus a half-acre she had obtained from James Hixon in 1885, only a year later, to Robert S. Gilfillan for \$4,200 (W.D., 41:509, 519). On the same day Gilfillan sold the land for \$4,500 to David Phillip Jones, a director of the Bandera Quarry (W.D., 41:520). Jones promptly leased the land back to Gilfillan for the period January 20, 1885 to January 20, 1894.

Whether R.S. Gilfillan exercised his option to erect buildings on the property is unknown. No informants were located to testify to the early history of site FN6 (11-0000-326) and the documentary search proved fruitless. The log cabin on the site is 100 to 150 years old according to local folklore (Eugene Boyd, telephone conversation, Fort Scott, Kansas, December 6, 1981). If this is true, the cabin could have been built by Gilfillan, but may even date back to the Ramsey occupancy. The latter is most likely since Ramsey was filing under the Homestead Act, which required those filing to build and live in a dwelling on their desired land. Construction evidence, however, makes both of these possibilities unlikely at best. The poor craftsmanship of the log notching exhibited in this building usually indicates a twentieth-century remnant memory of folk building techniques. No cut nails are present to contradict this material interpretation. In addition, the proportions and scale of the building and the door placement make it unlikely that it was ever used as a dwelling. The present property owner, Eugene Boyd, states that there are wells and foundations of several buildings in the timber on his land. These may be relicts of the Gilfillan quarry operation.

While Gilfillan was operating the quarry, the land changed hands again. Jones sold it to Katherine Miller for \$4,400 in November of 1885 (W.D. 43:621). The next land transaction appears in 1915 when J.G. and Laura M. Frary mortgaged the property for \$1,000 (Mtg., 93:576). J.G. Frary

was about 56 years old at the time, a farmer from Illinois. His wife was 54, a Kansas native. (1885 Kansas Population Census, Marian Township.) It is likely, but could not be substantiated through probate records, that the Frarys were heirs of Katherine Miller. In 1916 Frary leased the land for oil and gas to Victor I. Pucini (Lease, M4:585), who assigned his rights to C.A. Slimberger and Company (Assign. M4:587). Frary mortgaged the land once more before selling it to Ira N. Bolinger and C.A. Ballou in 1920 for \$6,000 (Mtg. 101:227; W.D. 119:98). Five years later Ballou quit-claimed to Bolinger for \$1 (Q.C.D., 123:497). Bolinger mortgaged the property twice before selling in 1936 to J.J. Lynch of Wichita, Kansas, for \$3,200 plus \$2,000 mortgage (Mtg., 111:431; 116:275; W.D., 141:120). The land transactions are confusing after that year. The present owner is Eugene Boyd, who purchased the farmstead in 1953 or 1954 (Mrs. Eugene Boyd, telephone conversation, Fort Scott, Kansas, March 12, 1982).

Site FN6 (11-0000-326) consists of two outbuildings, a dairy barn and a house. The outbuilding to the north of the barn is a log structure (Figure 17). The logs are haphazardly square-notched and chinked with cement. The gable end material is tongue-and-groove vertical siding.

Overall log building dimensions:

- north elevation - 276 cm
- south elevation - 276 cm
- east elevation - 245 cm
- west elevation - 245 cm

The original house is a one and one-half-story, four-room house with a hipped gable roof. Two additions have been made on the west side of the house. Windows are one-over-one sash with window awnings. A bay window has been added on the south side of the house. The original house has three dormers: one each on the north, east, and south sides. The house is covered with weatherboard painted white, except the additions, which are of vertical board (Figure 18). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Mr. Boyd has extensively altered both the interior and exterior of the house.

Overall dimensions:

Original house:

- north elevation - 930 cm
- east elevation - 810 cm
- south elevation - 795 cm

Addition:

- north elevation - 360 cm
- south elevation - 495 cm
- east elevation - 1045 cm
- west elevation - 1830 cm

The dairy barn has a ground floor and loft, with a large enclosed triangle-shaped hay hood in the gable on the east end of the barn. The exterior walls are board and batten painted red with white trim on doors and the underside of the hay hood. The original roofing material was wood



Figure 17. North elevation of house FN6 looking southeast. Originally a cubically-shaped house, several additions have been made on the west side.

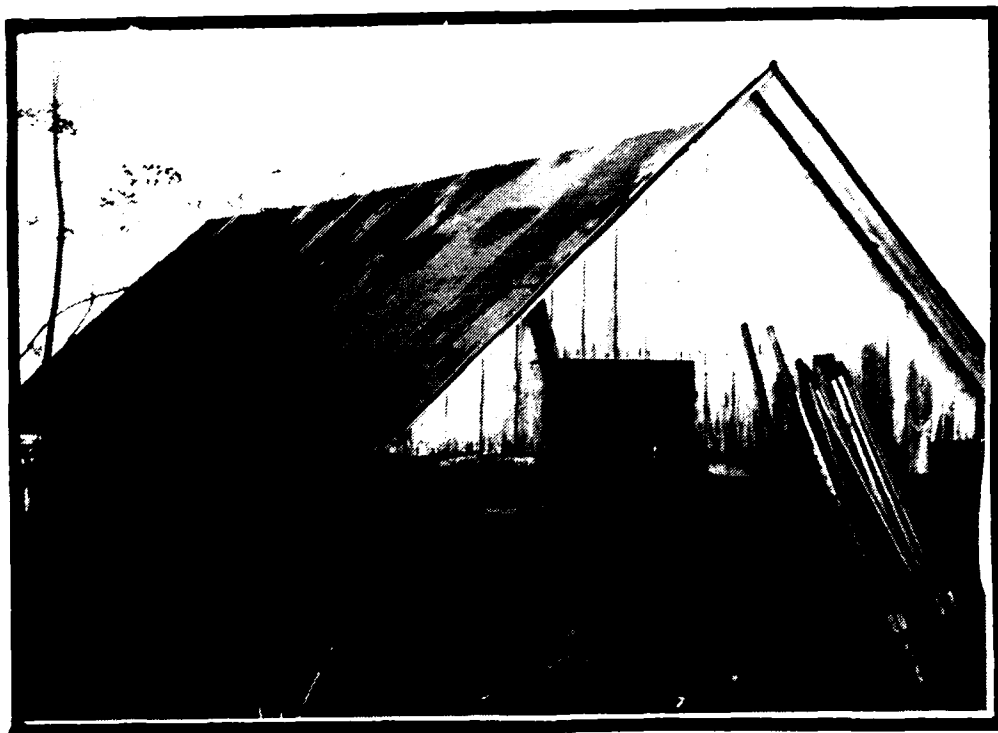


Figure 18. East elevation of log building at FN6 looking northwest. Log building with vertical board siding in the gable end.

shingle, but has since been re-roofed with corrugated tin. The roof is a broken-pitched gable with the change in angle where the lean-to is attached to the barn. The barn is a frame building with handmade trusses secured by nails. The foundation is original and is made of unmortared limestone.

Overall barn dimensions:

north elevation - 1145 cm
south elevation - 1145 cm
east elevation - 1410 cm
west elevation - 1410 cm

FN8

On this site there are three outbuildings, a chicken coop, a house, and a monitor barn. A cursory survey of the house revealed the building to have been extensively altered; the original materials were not ascertainable. The barn is the most significant building on the site. The gable orientation is east/west (Figures 19 and 20). Roofing material is corrugated tin; the original roofing material is unknown. Exterior walls are vertical-board siding painted red without white trim. The roof is built of handmade trusses secured with wire nails. The foundation is the original poured concrete wall foundation. The barn has a ground floor and loft with a runway which parallels the ridge line. There is a square, enclosed hay hood in the east gable above the main entrance. The barn is not rectangular or square in overall shape as are most barns, but has a rectangular extension off the southwest corner which measures 725 cm on east and west elevations and 475 cm on the south elevation.

Overall barn dimensions:

north elevation - 1225 cm
south elevation - 1225 cm
east elevation - 1734 cm
west elevation - 1734 cm

FN9

On this site there are two barns, a house, a privy, and a chicken coop. The extant barn is a relatively new building which also served as a garage. The barn was too dilapidated to survey, but the remaining structural elements reveal frame and handmade trusses secured with wire nails.

The house is a one and one-half-story, five-room, modified L-shaped building. The building has a catslide roof with wooden shingles and boxed eaves. The house originally had weatherboard siding, but is now asbestos sided (Figure 21). The windows are two-over-two sash and have no lintel decorations. The original stone wall foundation of the house is still intact. The front partial porch has four turned porch supports, and has 3-in wood flooring with brick piers.



Figure 19. East elevation of barn at FN8 looking southwest. Monitor barn with an enclosed square-shaped hay hood.



Figure 20. West elevation of barn at FN8 looking northeast. Monitor barn showing the rectangular extension of the southeast corner.



Figure 21. South elevation of house at FN9 looking northwest. One-story farmhouse with original wood shingles and asbestos siding.

Overall house dimensions:

north elevation - 1050 cm
south elevation - 1045 cm
east elevation - 1355 cm
west elevation - 1358 cm

FN10 (11-0000-325)

A patent on the quarter section of land containing site FN10 (11-0000-325) was applied for on January 1, 1861, by Garrett Robinson (Wt., 1141:55). The patent was issued in 1878 to Garrett Robertson (Patent, U:501), apparently the same person. Subsequent records, including the probate file, spell his given name "Robertson," "Robinson," "Robison," and "Roberson." Garrett Robertson worked the land containing site FN10 (11-0000-325), raising corn and cattle. His operation was fairly large, for at the estate sale on December 12 and 14, 1863, after his death, 62 head of cattle, 15 horses and 1 yoke of oxen were sold (Probate 4:72d). The sale also included one dozen chickens and six hogs, suggesting that he actually lived on the land. If a house was built on the property, however, it may have fallen into disrepair and been abandoned, for no buildings are shown at the site on the 1878 Bourbon County Atlas.

Garrett Robertson died some time prior to December 1863, leaving nine children in Illinois and Kansas with interest in the estate. Settlement of the estate was drawn out over several years. During that time the land was sold to the county for taxes in 1865, and was later redeemed. It may also have been for a time in the hands of a land development company, French and Myers, which paid taxes on it in 1870 and 1875. Although the final transaction is unclear, it appears that the nine Robertson heirs filed a quit claim deed in 1878, transferring their interest in the land to Ambrose Gardner (W.D. 25:302). Gardner was a 65-year-old farmer from Kentucky, who worked the land with his 31 year old son, Thomas (Tenth Decennial Population Census, Marion Township:6). In 1881 he sold 80 of his 160 acres (containing site FN10 (11-0000-325)) to Sarah Harmon (W.D. 31:48). In 1892 Sarah M. Hamm leased those 80 acres to R.S. Gilfillan (Lease 64:545) and sold them to him, less the railroad right-of-way, in 1896 (W.D. 74:285). It is probable but not certain that Sarah Harmon and Sarah M. Hamm are the same person. N.P. Ellis paid taxes on this property in 1890, suggesting that an additional land transaction between 1881 and 1890 has gone unrecorded or unnoticed.

Robert S. Gilfillan, owner of the land in 1896, came to Bourbon County with his parents in 1865 at the age of nine. In the 1878 Bourbon County Atlas, he is listed as the Proprietor of the Fort Scott Stone Quarry and also as a farmer and stock raiser. According to Mrs. Howard (Anita Gilfillan) Stine, Gilfillan's granddaughter, he lived on site FN10 (11-0000-325) prior to purchasing site FN25 (11-0000-324), a mile to the east. She also stated that he operated a small quarry on the property and built the house at FN10 (11-0000-325) with stone from it. The house had porches on the east and was banked on the north (Figure 22). The quarry was south of the house close to the railroad. It was so close to the rail line

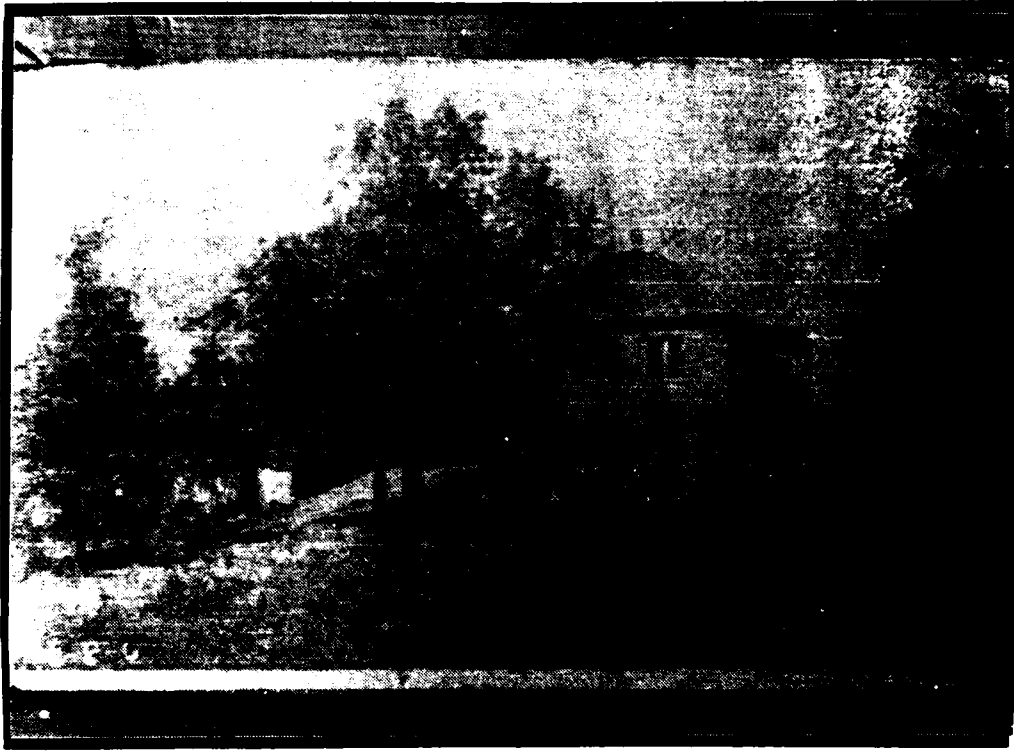


Figure 22. South elevation of house at FN10 looking north. Historic photograph showing original first and second story partial porches on the southeast corner of the house. From the collection of Mrs. Anita Gilfillan Stine.

that once a blast from the quarry covered the track with stone (Mrs. Howard Stine, tape-recorded interview, Redfield Kansas, December 2, 1981).

The 1900 Federal Census of Population places R.S. Gilfillan and family as residents of Fort Scott (Twelfth Decennial Population Census, City of Fort Scott:11). Since Gilfillan did not own the land at FN10 (11-0000-325) outright until 1896, it is likely, then, that the house was built between 1896 and 1900.

R.S. Gilfillan mortgaged the property twice before the Gilfillan Flagstone Company sold it to Nora G. Stiers in 1909 (Mtg. 57:614; Mtg. 72-117; W.D. 95:70). She and her husband A.C. Stiers, both from Ohio, lived in Marion Township in 1900 (Twelfth Decennial Population Census, Marion Township:9). A.C. Stiers was a quarryman as well as one of the directors for the Bandera Company, a quarrying operation located at FN25 (11-0000-325). However, in 1905 they were living in Marmaton Township (1905 Kansas Census, Marmaton Township) suggesting that the purchase of the property in 1909 may have been for the purposes of investment, either personal or for the Bandera Company, rather than for agricultural pursuits and permanent residence.

Nora E. Stiers mortgaged the property in 1919, satisfied and sold that mortgage in the same year, and sold 55 acres of the land in 1920 to J.V. Turner (Mtg. 101:42; W.D.120:84). Turner sold it to I.F. Stephens in 1924 (W.D. 125:301), who immediately mortgaged it to the Federal Land Bank (Mtg. 104:116). Foreclosure took place on September 15, 1938. The Sheriff of Bourbon County sold 90 acres, containing site FN10 (11-0000-325), to the Federal Land Bank in 1940 (S.D. 142:478). In 1943 Glen E. Bolinger purchased the land (C.D. 149:62) and farmed it, but lived in Redfield at the time (Glen E. Bolinger, tape-recorded interview, Uniontown, Kansas, December 4, 1981). The land transactions are confused after that time. The property has most recently been owned by Bert Cowan. Upon his death, title was passed to his son and daughter-in-law, Raymond and Faye Cowan, the present owners. According to Mrs. Stine, the house was occupied until a few years ago. The only change she notes is the removal of the porches on the east (Mrs. Howard Stine, December 2, 1981). Mrs. Cowan adds that the interior stairs are not original, but were built later (Mrs. Raymond Cowan, telephone conversation, Fort Scott, Kansas, December 1981). The house is still standing, although abandoned, and the land is farmed by the Cowan family.

On this site there are three outbuildings, a cellar, a house, a corral, and a well house. The house (Figures 23, 24, and 25) is a two-story, six-room (four-over-two) banked house with a truncated pyramidal roof. The house is constructed of coursed ashlar stone quarried in the nearby Bandera Quarry. The lintels above the windows and doors are plain flagstone and window sills and door thresholds are lug flagstone. Windows are one-over-one sash. The windows on the south are double-wide windows on both the first and second story; the remaining windows are single. The house has



Figure 23. North elevation of FN10 looking southwest. Detail of stone construction, roof material and configuration and small closed-in porch addition on the northwest corner, shown here in the right foreground.



Figure 24. East elevation of house at FN10 looking west northwest. Remains of porch on east side.



Figure 25. South and west elevations of house at FN10 looking northeast. Window detail of flagstone lintels and sills. Banked root cellar with stairs between cellar and house may be at bottom left of this photograph.



Figure 26. North elevation of house at FN11 looking southwest. Two-story tee-house with central chimney.

the original wood shingles and brick chimney flue. There used to be a two-story wood porch on the east side, but only parts of the porch flooring remain. A red brick corbelled chimney flue rises out of the center of the roof. The eaves are boxed. Only one alteration has been made, to the northwest corner of the house. The addition appears to have been an open porch that was later closed in. The root cellar is adjacent to the east end of the house and is banked also.

Overall dimensions:

House:

north elevation - 985 cm
south elevation - 985 cm
east elevation - 1063 cm
west elevation - 1063 cm

Addition:

north elevation - 329 cm
east/west elevation - 258 cm

FN11

On this site there are two outbuildings, a house, barn, cellar and well. The house is a two-story, eight-room T-plan building with a partial basement (Figure 26). The roof is cross-gable with boxed eaves and asphalt shingles. An addition has been built on the east side and the house is in the process of being re-sided with 9-in aluminum siding (original siding was weatherboard). Greek Revival lintels decorate the windows and doors. The windows are single units with one-over-one sashes, except for the bay window on the northeast corner, which has a double unit. The windows on the east side of the addition vary in height and size. The original stone wall foundation is intact, except on the front porch where it has been replaced with concrete. The original character of the porch has not been altered. The porch supports are turned posts and have decorative lath brackets and cornice work. The eave of the porch roof has a dentilled effect from the exposed square cut rafters. The fenestration of the house, with its strong vertical elements, gives the house a Gothic Revival flavor, but the facade and plan are that of the two-story traditional central-hall house.

Overall dimensions:

Original house:

north elevation - 1230 cm
south elevation - 945 cm
west elevation - 1471 cm
east elevation - 563 cm

Addition:

east elevation - 912 cm
south elevation - 240 cm

The barn is a hay barn painted red with white trim. Its gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The barn is a frame building constructed of handmade trusses, secured with wire nails. Siding on the barn is the

original vertical board. The original poured concrete foundation is intact. There is a large triangular-shaped hay hood in the north gable end above the main entrance. The barn has a ground floor and loft and the runway parallels the ridge line.

Overall barn dimensions:

north elevation - 1248 cm
south elevation - 1248 cm
east elevation - 1125 cm
west elevation - 1125 cm

FN12

On this site there are seven outbuildings, two houses, a barn, corral, and privy. The occupied house was inspected but does not meet the 50-year National Register requirement and was not recorded. The other house is deteriorated (Figure 27) and is now used for a pig shed. The house has strong Gothic Revival elements with a vernacular Greek Revival treatment of door and window lintels. The siding is weatherboard with fish-scale shingles in the dormer gable. The roof was originally wood shingled but has been replaced with asphalt shingles. Portions of the original stone wall foundation are intact.

Overall older house dimensions:

north elevation - 922 cm
east elevation - 437 cm

The cattle barn has been re-sided and re-roofed with corrugated tin. There is no loft in the one-story barn. In the west gable there is a square-shaped hay hood, but no evidence of a hay door. The barn is wood framed and has handmade trusses which are nailed into a ridgepole.

Overall barn dimensions:

north elevation - 1845 cm
south elevation - 1845 cm
east elevation - 1503 cm
west elevation - 1503 cm

FN13

This site was included in the windshield survey but does not meet the 50-year National Register age requirement. The house is a planbook style (Figure 28).

FN14

This site consists of four outbuildings, a barn, house and cellar. The house is a one and one-half-story, four-room house with a catslide roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has open eaves. The exterior wall is covered with asphalt shingles; its original siding is unknown. The front porch has turned posts (Figure 29) with decorative brackets. The



Figure 27. North elevation of house at FN12 looking south. Two-story hall and parlor house showing window and door details and fish scale gable detailing.



Figure 28. South elevation of house at FN13 looking north northeast. Planbook house typical of 1940s style.



Figure 29. Southeast corner of porch on house at FN14 looking northeast. Detailing of turned porch posts on the porch at the southeast corner of the house.

windows are one-over-one sash types and triple-unit single pane. On the west end of the house is a brick chimney box and flue on the exterior of the wall. There is another interior brick chimney flue in the center of the ridge line.

Overall house dimensions:

- north elevation - 747 cm
- south elevation - 746 cm
- east elevation - 784 cm
- west elevation - 790 cm

The barn has been significantly altered by the application of corrugated tin to all exterior walls and the roofs. The barn has a gambrel roof with a triangle-shaped hay hood in the north end. There are three lean-tos on the barn, with shed roofs that are not connected to the gambrel roof. The barn functioned as a dairy barn for many years but is no longer used for that purpose. An open stall has been added on the northeast corner. The barn has a frame skeleton with handmade trusses secured with nails.

Overall barn dimensions:

- north elevation - 1614 cm
- south elevation - 1614 cm
- east elevation - 1588 cm
- west elevation - 1588 cm

Shed dimensions:

- north elevation - 1525 cm
- south elevation - 1525 cm
- east elevation 540 cm

FN15

L.T.C. Owings (also "Owens") applied for a patent on the land containing site FN15 in July 1869 (W.D., H:625). He sold the land the same year to John Tighe of St. Louis, Missouri (W.D., H:625) who sold it 10 years later in 1879 to Mary L. Donovan (W.D., 27:117).

Sometime in this early period the buildings at site FN15 may have been used as, or even built for the express purpose of, a stage station. Although this is a widely accepted theory in Bourbon County, no building is indicated at the site on the 1878 County Atlas, and no informant could be located who had substantive information about the site. However, Mr. George Holy, the present owner of the property, has knowledge of the DeCoudres family, who claimed to have lived on the site around the turn of the century. Clayton DeCoudres told Mr. Holy that the road through the property was part of the old stage coach road from Fort Scott to Marmaton. Mr. Holy also stated that there is a corral or enclosure for animals surrounded by a rock fence east of the house (George Holy; tape-recorded interview, Fort Scott, Kansas, December 4, 1981).

In 1884, Mary L. and J.T. Donovan sold 200 acres containing site FN15 to W.C. Perry for \$1,000 (W.D., 38:21), beginning a series of rapid

transactions over the next five years. During that time the land was owned by W.D. McMeachan (W.D., 38:345) and Charles B. VanEvery (W.D., 40:310) in 1884, Richard Shorten (W.D., 42:442) in 1885, and Amand J. Shorten (W.D., 51:88) in 1887. The next known transaction was in 1894 when the land was purchased by H.B. Hathaway from the Sheriff of Bourbon County (S.D., 70:601). Tax, probate and census records did not give information about this gap in time. Hathaway held the land until 1910, when he sold to Keene and Gates (W.D., 105:79), who sold it to E.E. Croft on the same day they purchased it (W.D., 105:80). Also on that day, Croft deeded the land to Thomas S. Moffatt (W.D., 105:81).

Sometime during this era, the DeCoudres family apparently occupied the dwellings at FN15. Clayton DeCoudres told George Holy that his family lived in the large main structure. This dwelling does appear on the 1920 Bourbon County Atlas, but DeCoudres' testimony and age suggest that the family's occupancy was considerably earlier. Their sole source of water for the house was a rock-lined well west of the house. North of the well is a rock structure that was used as an ice house. The family cut ice from the Marmaton River and used sawdust to insulate it in the ice house. DeCoudres also related that his family cut wood locally to be burned for heat in their home and that they had a garden on the bottomlands below the house where they grew corn and garden vegetables (George Holy, December 4, 1981).

It is not known exactly when the DeCoudres family lived on site FN15 or for how long. In 1912 the entire southern half of the section containing the site was sold to Samuel B. Hough for \$8,000 and other considerations (W.D., 107:399). Hough filed a quit-claim deed to this land plus other property for \$9,000 in 1914, assigning it to J.N. Stauffer (Q.C.D., 101:627). However, in 1918 the land records show Hough selling the land to A.F. Huckins for \$15,000 (W.D., 115:528). Huckins leased the property to E. LeRoy Cooper in 1920 (Lease, M9:312) and to M.A. Mahoney in 1928 (Lease, M13:375). He also mortgaged the land once before selling it to Fred O'Connor in 1939 (Mtg., 105:630; W.D., 141:629). In 1940, the patent that L.T.C. Owings had applied for in 1869 was finally issued (Pat., 142:433), presumably to clear the title. O'Connor sold the property to Fred F. Bland in 1942 (W.D., 144:614). In March 1950, Bland sold it to John T. Elliott (W.D., 155:463), who sold it to George A. Holy six months later (W.D., 160:437).

George A. Holy was born in Drexel, Missouri, although his family were Kansas residents at the time. He moved to the Fort Scott area in 1926. After working for the Kansas Utility Company and the Ellis Company he established the Holy and Hess Furniture Company, which he operated from 1940 to 1956. He purchased the wooded and rather rugged land containing site FN15 for recreational purposes and as an investment. In 1973 before his death, he deeded the property to his son, George Holy, the present owner (George Holy, December 4, 1981.)

This site is more properly classed as an archaeological site than an architectural site. The only remnants are stone foundations of buildings and portions of stone walls (Figure 30).

FN16

This site consists of four outbuildings, two barns and a house. On-site inspection indicated that the buildings on this site did not meet the 50-year National Register age requirement (Figure 31).

FN17

This site consists of three outbuildings, a barn, house, rabbit hutch, and privy. The house has one major L-shaped addition to the original. The original house was a one and one-half-story four-room stone building with a gable roof (Figure 32). The L-shaped addition was built separately and then connected with an enclosed passageway. The addition originally had shiplap siding, but now has aluminum siding. The lintels on the stone house are plain flagstone and the addition has Greek Revival lintels on doors and windows. The addition has a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof (Figure 33). There are two red brick chimney flues and one exterior cinder block chimney box. The stone house had a wood shingle gabled roof with boxed eaves. Windows and doors have all have been boarded over.

Overall dimensions:

Original house

north elevation - 866 cm
east elevation - 616 cm
west elevation - 799 cm

L-shape addition

south elevation - 1018 cm
east elevation - 1003 cm
west elevation - 820 cm
north elevation - 1018 cm

The dairy barn appears to have been built during the same period as the stone house. The barn has a corrugated tin roof, original material unknown. The interior construction was not ascertainable; however, it does have a ground floor and loft. The exterior walls are made of two materials (Figure 34): the north wall is entirely constructed of coursed unmortared limestone (the same stone used in the house), and the remaining three walls are vertical butted boards. The wood originally was painted red but has chipped and faded, leaving the wood surface bare. The barn has a hay door but no hay hood. There is a silo at the southwest corner of the barn; constructed of concrete, it is not contemporary with the barn. The barn does not have a foundation.

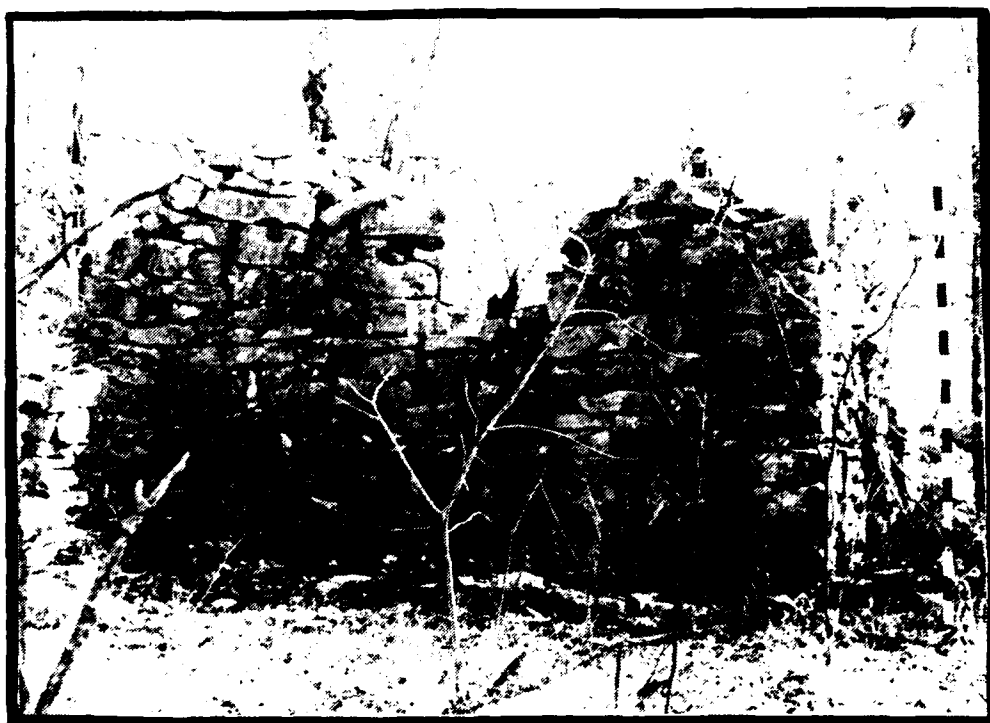


Figure 30. West elevation of ruins at FN15 looking east. Rock wall of building thought to be a house.



Figure 31. East elevation of house at FN16 looking west. Modern farmhouse with 9-in aluminum siding.

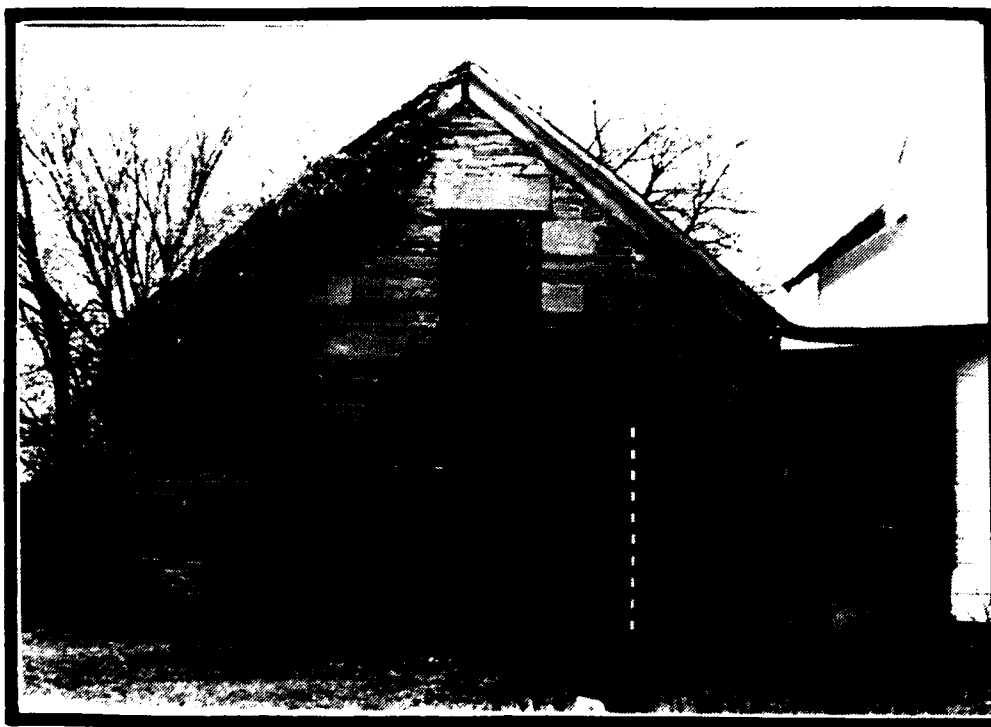


Figure 32. West elevation of house at FN17 looking east. Stone house of coursed fieldstone, constructed ca. 1880.



Figure 33. South elevation of house at FN17 looking north. L-shaped addition built onto the south side of the original stone house, now connected to the newer house.



Figure 34. North elevation of barn at FN17 looking southwest. Board and batten barn with a native stone wall on the north.



Figure 35. North and west elevations of house at FN19 looking southeast. Four-room square house with central brick chimney flue.

Overall barn dimensions:

north elevation - 1740 cm
south elevation - 1740 cm
east elevation - 1590 cm
west elevation - 1590 cm

FN18

The location of this site was determined by field inspection, but it had recently been bulldozed and no architectural evidence remained.

FN19

On this site there are two buildings. The house (Figure 35) is a roughly square four-room, one-story building with a pyramidal roof. A red brick chimney flue sits at the apex of the roof. The original remains of the wood shingles and the roof ridges are capped with tin. The windows and doors are symmetrical in both placement and type. The windows are presently boarded over, but were four-over-four sash with Greek Revival lintels. The two doors are panel with pane and have the same style of Greek Revival lintels as the windows. The exterior walls are sided with shiplap clapboard. The foundation is brick and the house has no basement.

Overall house dimensions:

north elevation - 795 cm
south elevation - 795 cm
east elevation - 795 cm
west elevation - 795 cm

The cattle barn has a ground floor and loft with a corrugated tin catslide roof. Exterior siding is board and batten with decorative battens. The barn is painted red with white trim on doors and windows. The front of the barn has a small triangle-shaped hay hood on the gable end, and the one-piece hay door is hinged at the bottom. A second hay door opens three feet above the loft level. There is an enclosed lean-to on the west side. The interior structure is frame with handmade trusses which are secured with wire nails. The original poured concrete foundation remains intact. The only material changed on the barn is the roof material which was originally wood shingles.

Overall barn dimensions:

north elevation - 1590 cm
south elevation - 1470 cm
east elevation - 1203 cm
west elevation - 1203 cm

FN20

This site consists of three outbuildings, a monitor barn, house and cellar. The buildings on this site are very dilapidated. The house is a one-and-one-half-story six-room building with a catslide roof. The change in the

roof line denotes a two-room, one-story addition (Figure 36). The eaves on the addition and the original house are boxed. The original siding was weatherboard and has been covered with brick-patterned composite shingling. A semi-enclosed side porch was added at about the same time as the addition. Windows are of two kinds: two-over-two sash and four-over-four sash. Most of the windows have been broken out and only their casings remain. Window and door casings are plain. The exterior doors are panel with pane. The wall foundation on the house is made of concrete. The house has two chimneys, an interior brick chimney flue in the center of the ridge line, and an exterior wall chimney on the southeast side of the addition. The original house and the addition appear contemporary because of even weathering of exterior materials.

Overall house dimensions:

- north elevation - 866 cm
- south elevation 867 cm
- east elevation - 948 centimeters
- west elevation - 941 cm

The monitor barn has a ground floor and a loft. Exterior walls are unpainted board and batten. The barn has been reroofed with corrugated tin, but was originally wood shingled. The barn has two hay doors in the gable end, but no hay hood. The frame structure has handmade trusses which are secured by nails.

Overall barn dimensions:

- north elevation - 1377 cm
- south elevation - 1391 cm
- east elevation - 781 cm
- west elevation - 751 cm

FN21

On this site there are two small hay barns. Each has a ground floor and loft. Both are board and batten with corrugated tin roofs (Figure 37).

Barn 1:

- north elevation - 420 cm
- south elevation - 420 cm
- east elevation - 960 cm
- west elevation - 960 cm

Barn 2:

- north elevation - 433 cm
- south elevation - 433 cm
- east elevation - 737 cm
- west elevation - 737 cm



Figure 36. South elevation of house at FN20 looking north. One and one-half story house with a rear addition.



Figure 37. East and south elevations of barn at FN21 looking southwest. Board and batten barn with corrugated tin roof.

FN22

This site consists of a house, barn, and outbuilding. The house has been significantly altered, so much so that the configuration of the original house cannot be determined.

The barn is a dairy barn with a ground floor and loft. The gable roof is wood shingled and has a square-shaped hay hood in the east end. The exterior walls are constructed of vertical boards that have been painted white (Figure 38); their color was originally red. Three lightening rods are spaced along the ridge line at the interior east end, the interior west end, and the center.

Overall barn dimensions:

- north elevation - 907 cm
- south elevation - 907 cm
- east elevation - 760 cm
- west elevation - 799 cm

FN23

On this site there are five outbuildings (one of which is an icehouse), a barn, corral, garage and house. The house has been severely altered and/or remodeled. The original house was a one-story, four-room cubical house with a truncated pyramidal roof. The exact sequence of additions is unknown because the house has been completely resided and reroofed. The windows have been replaced with one-over-one sash metal casing windows. The Greek Revival lintels above the doors and windows have been retained. There is one bay window on the northeast corner of the house (Figure 39) and the rest of the windows are either single or triple units. The roof has been covered with asphalt shingles.

Overall house dimensions:

- north elevation - 999 cm
- south elevation - 999 cm
- east elevation - 1930 cm
- west elevation - 1930 cm

The icehouse is a one-story, one-room gabled structure. Wall materials is stone and has been painted white. Windows are four-over-four sash with plain stone lintels. The door is board and batten.

Overall icehouse dimensions:

- north elevation - 545 cm
- south elevation 545 cm
- east elevation - 480 cm
- west elevation - 480 cm

The barn is a cattle barn with a loft. Originally there was a ramp entrance at loft level, but it is no longer present. The exterior walls are sided with vertical board. The gable roof was originally wood shingled and



Figure 38. South and east elevations of barn at FN22 looking northwest. White vertical board barn with an enclosed square-shaped hay hood.



Figure 39. North elevation of house at FN23 looking southwest. Planbook house with bay window on end gable.

has been reroofed with corrugated tin. The building has a frame structure, with handmade trusses that have been bolted. Square nails were used throughout the structure. The original foundation of coursed ashlar fieldstone mortared with cement remains intact.

Overall barn dimensions:

- north elevation - 1453 cm
- south elevation - 1453 cm
- east elevation - 1381 cm
- west elevation - 1381 cm

FN24

This site consists of a house, two barns, and seven outbuildings. The house is a one-story four-room house with a one-room addition on the north side. The house is sided with weatherboard painted white and has a truncated pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are four-over-four sash with Greek Revival lintels. Shutters were added at a later date (Figure 40). The eaves are open, exposing the roof rafters. The house has a wall foundation with no basement.

Overall house dimensions:

- north elevation - 1051 cm
- south elevation - 1049 cm
- east elevation - 1260 cm
- west elevation - 1260 cm

The hay barn has a ground floor and loft with a hay door in the gable end opening above the loft. The gable roof was originally wood shingle and has been reroofed with corrugated tin. There is a triangle-shaped hay hood on the south end of the gable. Shiplap siding has been used on all exterior walls. The original foundation of unmortared fieldstone remains intact. The building is a frame structure with handmade trusses secured by nails.

Overall hay barn dimensions:

- north elevation - 990 cm
- south elevation - 990 cm
- east elevation - 988 cm
- west elevation - 988 cm

FN25 (11-0000-324)

The southeast quarter of Section 29 containing site FN25 (11-0000-324) was entered by Maria Kimbley on December 12, 1981 (W1738:55). The patent was not issued until February 9, 1880 (Pat. 27:286). Apparently Maria and her family lived on the land and farmed. In the 1870 Population Census she is listed as 40 years old and living with a son and two daughters, all of whom were born in Indiana (Ninth Decennial Population Census, Marion Township). The value of her farm is given as \$3,000 in the Agriculture Schedule of the 1870 Census. The farm consisted of 80



Figure 40. East elevation of house at FN24 looking west. Planbook house with cut-out screened-in porch.

improved acres, 100 wooded and 80 unimproved. In the spring of 1869 she had two horses, 11 head of cattle and 9 swine, valued together at \$400. Twenty-five pounds of butter and 15 pounds of honey were produced on the farm. The land yielded 150 bushels of Indian corn, 160 bushels of oats, two pounds of hops and \$135 in orchard products. The total crop value was estimated at \$1,425 (Ninth Decennial Agricultural Census, Marion Township).

Jacob Kimberly, probably Maria's husband, paid \$3.04 in taxes on the southern half of the southeast quarter in 1864, and \$5.85 in 1865. In 1866, the tax records were in Maria's name and were for a 160-acre plot. She paid \$36.48—quite a jump over the previous year, even considering that twice the land area was taxed. Another large increase took place between 1867, when \$28.80 in taxes were paid, and 1870 when they were \$52.54 (Tax, Marion Township). One of these sudden increases, probably the 1865-1866 one, may indicate the time at which a structure was erected on the site.

At the time of Maria Kimberly Chapman's death, probably in 1880, she possessed a large number of household items and farm equipment, suggesting that a fair-sized dwelling existed on the site. The inventory for probate also listed 3 dozen chickens, 15 hogs, 10 cows and calves, hay, corn and 4 bushels of wheat. All of her real estate (160 acres) and her personal property were left to her son, five daughters, and two grandsons according to the provisions of her will, signed May 9, 1876. Her husband, Aquilla Chapman, was to receive \$1 (Probate, 27:609).

By Kansas law the surviving spouse can waive the provisions of the will and take what the court awards as his or her entitlement. This procedure Aquilla Chapman elected, retaining S.A. Day as his attorney. In January, 1881, the court awarded him an equal one-half in the estate. This he quit-claimed to S.A. Day for \$200 on January 25, 1881 (Q.C.D., 30:206). Day and his wife quit-claimed to C.O French for \$500, who did the same to James Hixon for the same amount (Q.C.D., 30:207,217). These transactions all took place in January. In May, three of Maria Chapman's daughters quit-claimed their interest in the estate to James Hixon (Q.C.D., 30:448,449). As administrator of the Chapman estate, Hixon sold 70 acres in the western part of the quarter to Joseph Wagley for \$425 (Adm. D., 31:137), who sold it back to Hixon for \$500 (W.D., 31:194). Twenty-two and a third acres in the northwest part of the quarter were sold for \$1,600 to N.S. Woods of Wichita, Kansas, on December 11, 1883 (W.D., 38:232). The high price paid for this small piece of land can probably be attributed to the potential that the area had for quarrying limestone. Woods was a director of the Bandera Company, a quarrying operation formed in 1885, as was David Jones who purchased an undivided half interest in the 22-1/3 acres in January 1884 (Q.C.D., 40:265; Leshner 1942). It is likely that the men were planning their flagstone business at the time. In 1886 Woods sold his undivided half interest in this land, as well as in 2 small plots in the northeast quarter, to Jones for \$4,000 (W.D., 46:626). On the same day Jones sold to Katherine Miller of New York, New York, an undivided quarter interest in the 22-1/3 acres and a

1/6 interest in 13 14/100 acres in the northeast quarter (W.D., 46:627). The price was \$2,944. Almost two years later, Katherine Miller and Jones sold all three pieces of land to Bandera Flagstone Company for \$100,000 of capital stock (W.D., 57:165).

During the time Bandera operated the quarry, German stonemasons were apparently hired to work there. Mrs. Howard Stine relates that they settled very close to Bandera and that caves where they stored perishable food remain as evidence of their occupance (Mrs. Howard Stine, tape-recorded interview, Redfield, Kansas, December 2, 1981). At least one man from Germany working as a stonemason lived in Marion Township according to the 1885 Kansas Census (1885 Kansas Population Census, Marion Township). A German stonemason is also recorded in the same location in the 1900 Federal Census (Twelfth Decennial Population Census, Marion Township:8). In the same census Mr. Sidney H. Kellogg is listed in Marion Township. He was 47 years old, from Pennsylvania, and was married to Anna S., age 37, also from Pennsylvania. Kellogg was employed as the manager of the quarry (Twelfth Decennial Population Census, Marion Township:9). In the next three pages of the census manuscript there are recorded 16 quarrymen, one stone cutter, one blacksmith, one teamster and one engineer in the quarry, indicating that quite a sizeable community centered around the Bandera Flagstone Company prior to the turn of the century.

In 1908 F. C. Welch, the trustee of an unknown estate, deeded the 22-1/3 acres to Hubert Lardner (T.D., 96:351) who quit-claimed it the same day to R.S. Gilfillan (Q.C.D., 86:352). Gilfillan mortgaged the land twice (Mtg., 87:617; 89:202) and deeded it to the Allen County State Bank in June, 1913 (W.D., 97:502). His wife, Ella, reclaimed the property in April, 1915 (W.D., 104:291). The property was mortgaged many times in succeeding years, but always remained in the Gilfillan family.

Robert Gilfillan had been active in quarrying operations in Bourbon County for over 20 years when he purchased the 22-1/3 acres which contained the Bandera Quarry and a farm complex containing a large stone house. His granddaughter, Mrs. Howard (Anita Gilfillan) Stine, was born in the stone house on the property in 1911. According to Mrs. Stine, the land, known simply as "Bandera," was purchased in 1910 from Mr. Kellogg from New York at a bankruptcy sale (Mrs. Howard Stine, December 2, 1981). Land records show that the 22-1/3 acres containing the quarry and buildings were purchased from Lardner in 1908, as indicated previously. The rest of the land comprising Bandera--the southwest quarter and a portion of the northwest quarter--were purchased by Gilfillan from Anita Kellogg Jones in 1909 and 1910 (W.D., 96:511, 105:11).

The Bandera quarry operation was quite extensive, according to Mrs. Stine. A quarter-mile spur of the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita Railroad ran north into the quarry to the east of the house. During the peak in popularity of flagstone, as many as 100 carloads of stone per month were shipped from Bandera to several states. At this time there

was a switch on the rail line for the tracks into the quarry (Mr. Don Banwart, tape-recorded interview, Fort Scott, Kansas, December 7, 1981). There was also a stop called "Bandera Platform" (see Figure 4). The actual platform was made of stone from the quarry and was almost directly south of the house. Mrs. Stine recalls hanging a white flag out for the train as a child when someone in the Gilfillan family wished to ride into town.

While at Bandera, Robert Gilfillan pursued another economic venture, although Mrs. Stine states that he did it mainly because he enjoyed it. He operated a resort at Bandera where he rented out cabins and boats for use on the Marmaton. People came from Fort Scott and other towns by train for a day, weekend or week of fishing, boating, swimming, and relaxing. On certain occasions the railroad would even run a special train to the resort. A sign reading "Bandera Flagstone Company" was located just north of the train platform and was signed by all the guests at "Bandera Camp," the name by which the resort became known.

The large stone house at FN25 (11-0000-324) (see Figures 4 and 41) was on the property when F.S. Gilfillan purchased it. Mrs. Stine does not know when it was built or by whom, but has been told by her family that it is over 100 years old. It could, then, be a dwelling built by or for Maria Kimbley and her family ca. 1865-1870. The house, whose walls are 18-20" thick and made of limestone, faces south and is banked into a hill. The basement or ground level on the south housed a cistern and fruit cellar. The upper or ground level on the north has six rooms with a fireplace in the west one. The rooms served various functions during the Gilfillan occupancy. Mrs. Stines' grandmother, Ella Markham Gilfillan, used the north room as her kitchen. The west room with the fireplace served as a kitchen for Mrs. Stine's mother, Eudora I. Gilfillan. Stairs on the southeast corner of the house rose from ground level to a porch from which entry was gained to the living room. This room was, as were most of the rooms, "large, light and warm", as Mrs. Stine remembers them. There was also a dining room, two bedrooms, and an office where R. S. Gilfillan kept the books for the quarry. In later years the office was converted into a bedroom to accommodate the growing Gilfillan family. Also in later years, as transportation shifted from rail to automobile, the focus of the house shifted from south to north. In the early days almost everyone arrived by train, whose tracks ran to the south of the house, and entered by the stairway into the living room. Road access was to the north, and automobile visitors entered through what had once been the "back door", on the north.

Just west of the main house is a tall building with windows at the top that was used as an icehouse. An area four to five feet deep was dug out of the ground below the present wood floor. Ice was cut from the Marmaton River and stored in sawdust in the dugout area of the icehouse. Ice, used for food preservation and making ice cream, would last well into the summer and was often sold to campers. Northwest of the house was a cave or cellar that doubled as a fruit cellar and storm cellar. Two wells provided water for the Bandera buildings. One was south of the house



Figure 41. North elevation of house at FN25 looking south-southeast. Second-story elevation of a banked house showing wall, roof, window and door details.

behind the Bandera sign, while the other was north of the house. The cabins rented out in the Bandera Camp days were scattered within a few hundred yards of the main house. A larger building used as a lodge or meeting hall for the camp was located to the east-northeast of the main house across a draw (Mrs. Howard Stine, December 2, 1981).

As the demand for flagstone decreased in the twentieth century, production in the Bandera Quarry also declined. The switch on the rail line was replaced by a spur (Don Banwart, December 7, 1981). Alvin Gilfillan, son of R.S. and father of Anita Stine, left his work at the quarry with his father and undertook contract construction work for Thogmartin and Gardner in Fort Scott. When the Depression forced him out of work, he returned with his wife to the house at Bandera. Even with the declining flagstone business, the house had been continuously occupied by Robert and Ella Gilfillan or one of their children. To provide supplemental income, the Gilfillans grew a small amount of wheat, alfalfa and corn, and raised cattle, hogs and chickens on the Bandera land not used for quarrying.

Before Robert S. Gilfillan died he divided his land between his children. Pearl Gilfillan Van Ostrand and her husband received the quarry. Alvin Gilfillan received the farmlands and the portion of land containing the house and out-buildings. When he died he left all his property to his wife, Eudora, and their five children. The heirs agreed that the farm title should be transferred to Howard and Anita Gilfillan Stine. Mr. and Mrs. Stine lived in the family home and operated the farm until about 1967, at which time they determined the house too costly to repair, abandoned it and moved to Redfield, Kansas. They are the present owners of site FN25 (11-0000-324) and operate a farm there on a limited basis (Mrs. Howard Stine, December 2, 1981).

This site consists of a stone house, two barns, four outbuildings and a icehouse. The stone house is constructed of coursed ashlar limestone quarried from the Bandera quarry. The building is banked with an enclosed well house under the living space. The living area is all on one level. The house has five rooms with three interior chimney flues. The roof is cross-gable with the cross gables being on the center of the east/west ridge line. Only the sash window casings remain. The windows have stone lintels and lug sills. The doors are panel and also have stone lintels. The house has boxed eaves with an asphalt shingled roof. The roof was originally covered with wood shingles. The north gable projects 545 cm from the wall plane and is 358 cm wide. The south gable projects 292 cm from the wall plane and is 617 cm wide. Approximately 10 m to the west of the house is a icehouse of the same stone construction.

Overall house dimensions:

- north elevation - 1799 cm
- south elevation - 1815 cm
- east elevation - 1467 cm
- west elevation - 1446 cm

Overall icehouse dimensions:
north elevation - 467 cm
south elevation - 467 cm
east elevation - 467 cm
west elevation - 467 cm

The main barn is notable for also being of partly stone construction, but it has been altered and has lost its integrity (Figure 42). The small tourist house (Figure 43) is very deteriorated.

FN26

This site consists of three outbuildings, a barn, garage, and house. The house is the only substantial building, but it has been remodeled so extensively that the original house cannot be discerned. The windows are one-over-one sash with Greek Revival lintels; Greek Revival lintels are also present on the doors. The siding is weatherboard which has been painted white. The roof is a combination of catslide gable and hipped gable in a "T" configuration. The roof has asphalt shingles and the eaves are boxed (Figure 44).

Overall house dimensions:
north elevation - 1388 cm
south elevation - 1369 cm
east elevation - 969 cm
west elevation - 969 cm

FN27

This site consists of a house, four outbuildings and a privy. The house has had two major alterations. The original house was a two-story, four/two room hall and parlor with center chimney flue and center stairs. The addition on the south side is one-story with a shed roof. The ridge line of the addition abuts the original building at its eave line. The front partial porch has been enclosed with 3/4-in plywood. The siding on the house and the south addition is weatherboard. The windows are six-over-six sash with pedimented Greek Revival lintels. The windows in the addition are one-over-one sash. The panel door on the original house also has a pedimented Greek Revival lintel (Figure 45). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has boxed eaves. The house has a stone wall foundation and no basement.

Overall dimensions:
Original:
north elevation - 855 cm
east elevation - 679 cm
west elevation - 679 cm
Addition:
south elevation - 855 cm
east elevation - 500 cm
west elevation - 500 cm

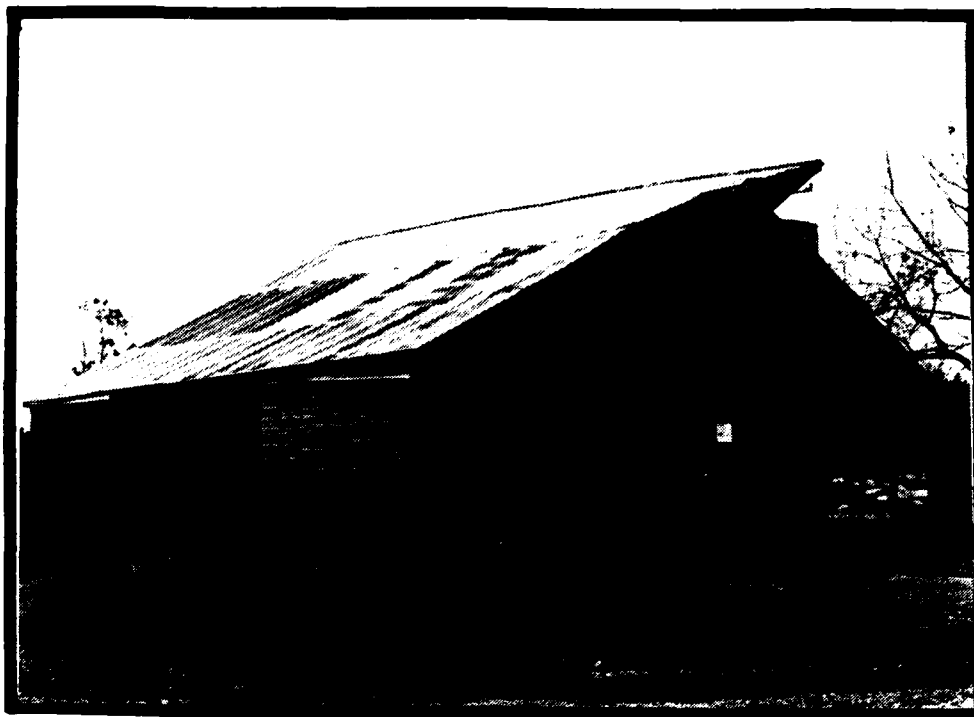


Figure 42. East and south elevations of barn at FN25 looking northwest. Board and batten barn with unenclosed triangle-shaped hay hood.



Figure 43. North and east elevations of tourist building at FN25 looking southwest. Two-room house with central chimney.



Figure 44. South and east elevations of house at FN26 looking northwest. Two-story farmhouse showing different roof angles.



Figure 45. North and west elevations of house at FN27 looking southeast. Two-story hall and parlor house showing Greek Revival trim detail and two porch additions.



Figure 46. South elevation of house at FN28 looking northwest. Typical 1920s planbook house with an enclosed porch addition on the northeast corner.

FN28

This site consists of a house, barn, eight outbuildings, two chicken coops, a privy and cellar. This house is a one-story planbook bungalow, with two additions on the north end. The roof is asphalt shingled and has open eaves. The house is sided with white weatherboard. The windows are one-over-one sash with plain casings, and the doors are plain panel. The closed-in porch addition on the northeast corner is covered with asbestos siding (Figure 46). The house has a wall foundation with no basement.

Overall house dimensions:

- north elevation - 1112 cm
- south elevation - 1113 cm
- east elevation - 1235 cm
- west elevation - 1235 cm

The barn was built 55 years ago and has been in continual use as a dairy barn ever since. It has a ground floor and loft with a hay door above loft level in the south end gable. There is an unenclosed triangle-shaped hay hood over the loft door. The original gambrel roof was wood shingled but has since been reroofed with corrugated tin. The exterior walls are sided with vertical board painted red. The building is a frame structure with handmade trusses secured by nails. The barn has three lightening rods atop the ridge line. The milking stanchions have been modernized, but the rest of the barn hardware is original. The original poured concrete foundation is intact.

Overall dimensions:

- north elevation - 962 cm
- south elevation - 962 cm
- east elevation - 1470 cm
- west elevation - 1470 cm

FN29

This site consists of a garage, house, barn, one outbuilding and a dog kennel. The house is a one-story four-room T-house. The roof is cross-gabled with two lightening rods, one at either end of the north/south ridgeline. The windows are two-over-two sash with a mixture of pedimented Greek Revival lintels and plain Greek Revival lintels. The doors are pane with panel and have Greek Revival lintels (Figure 47). There are two brick chimneys that have been stuccoed over. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has boxed eaves. The siding on the house is white weatherboard. The foundation appears to be a concrete wall foundation.

Overall house dimensions:

- north elevation - 1165 cm
- south elevation - 1166 cm
- east elevation - 1114 cm
- west elevation - 1114 cm



Figure 47. North and east elevations of house at FN29 looking southwest. One and one-half story T-house showing chimney locations and door and window trim details.



Figure 48. South elevation of house at FN36 looking northeast. Two-story T-house with a small closed-in porch addition.

The dairy barn has a catslide roof and has a ground floor with partial loft. The barn has a lean-to on the east and west side. There are four plain lightening rods along the ridge. Exterior walls are vertical board siding. The building has a frame structure and handmade trusses secured by nails. There is no foundation to the barn, either originally or at present. The barn, originally wood shingled, has been reroofed with corrugated tin.

Overall dairy barn dimensions:
north elevation - 1140 cm
south elevation - 1140 cm
east elevation - 1110 cm
west elevation - 1110 cm

FN30

This site consists of a house, two barns and two outbuildings. The original house was a two-story T-house, but two additions and extensive remodeling have considerably changed the original design. The house has been resided with 9-in aluminum siding, and modern windows with metal casings have been used to replace the original windows (Figure 48). The original foundation of mortared fieldstone is intact. The roof is cross-gabled with asphalt shingles and boxed eaves.

Overall house dimensions:
north elevation - 987 cm
south elevation - 987 cm
east elevation - 1283 cm
west elevation - 1283 cm

The cellar is banked with a coursed native limestone wall and entrance stairway (Figure 49). The dairy barn has a ground floor and a loft with a gabled roof. The roof, originally wood shingled, has been reroofed with corrugated tin. The foundation on the barn is unmortared limestone and is original to the building. There is a hay door covered by an unenclosed triangle-shaped hay hood in the west gable end. The exterior walls are sided in vertical board. The barn has a frame structure, and handmade trusses secured with nails.

Overall dairy barn dimensions:
north elevation - 1890 cm
south elevation - 1890 cm
east elevation - 1228 cm
west elevation - 1228 cm

FN31 (11-0000-323)

Less than a half mile north of the Turner farmstead (site FN32 (11-0000-322)) is site FN31 (11-0000-323), Pleasant Valley Church and Cemetery. Mrs. Turner, a native of Bourbon County who was born only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the church, said that she thought that the church (Figure 50) was built about the same time as the house in which she lives



Figure 49. Detail of cellar entrance, looking southwest.

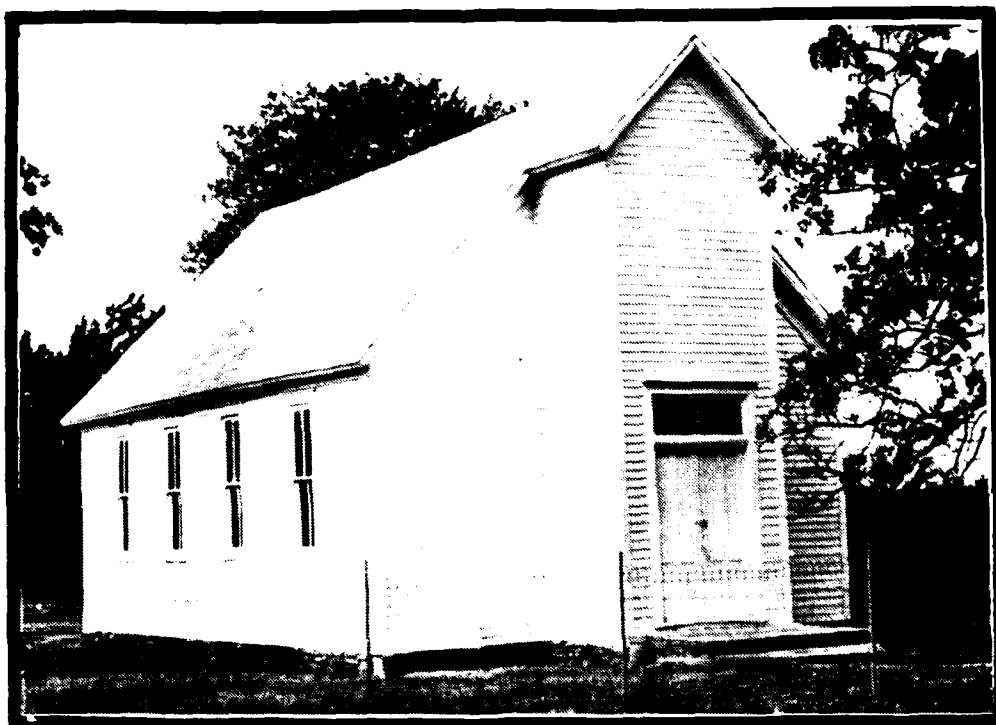


Figure 50. East and south elevations of FN31 looking northwest. Pleasant Valley Church showing front entrance detail, foundation and window detail.



Figure 51. Interior of the Pleasant Valley Church, showing pulpit area.

(1906) (Mrs. Raymond Turner, December 5, 1981). There is no marked cornerstone in the church, but the date "1904" is carved in the steps leading to the front doors.

The Pleasant Valley Church was the center of a rural community. Mrs. Turner recalls that in the time before her marriage (when she lived one mile east of site FN31 (11-0000-323) and FN32 (11-0000-322)) and for several years afterward there was "standing room only" in the little church. The cemetery was sometimes called "Black Jack", probably because of the black oak trees that grow there. Mrs. Turner states that the whole area around the church, and the Pleasant Valley School that was southwest of these sites, was called the "Pleasant Valley neighborhood". Today the church is closed, although the cemetery is still used. Mr. Harvey Crandall, who lives across the road from the church, is the caretaker (Mrs. Raymond Turner, December 5, 1981).

This site consists of a church and graveyard. The church is a one-story, one-room building. It sits on an unmortared fieldstone foundation. The vestibule entry is defined on the exterior on the east end. The windows are symmetrical on the north and south walls and are two-over-two sash. There are two stained glass windows in the west end depicting the Star of David (north) and the Trinity (south) (Figure 51). Exterior walls are covered with weatherboard which has recently been repainted white. The roof has been recently reroofed with asphalt shingles. The cemetery exhibits both characteristics of both traditional Southern culture patterns (such as the use of mussel shells to decorate graves) and Midwestern features. Many of the nineteenth century stones have traditionally symbolic motifs (Figure 52).

Overall church dimensions:

north elevation - 1350 cm
south elevation - 1350 cm
east elevation - 750 cm
west elevation - 750 cm

FN32 (11-0000-322)

The land containing site FN32 (11-0000-322) was originally part of the "Cherokee lands"—land sold to the Cherokee Indians by the United States under the provision of the second article of the treaty of 1835. When the Cherokees failed to claim all of the land to which they were entitled, it reverted to the United States government. In 1871, the government issued a patent on numerous lands including the northeast quarter of Section thirty-one (containing site FN32 (11-0000-322)), to the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company (MRFS&G) (Pat., O:126). In 1879 the records show a quit-claim by N. Thayer, et al. to Nathaniel Thayer, et al. of "Cherokee lands as owned by MRFS&G RR Co" (Q.C.D., 26:195). Thayer (et al.) immediately sold the land to the Kansas City Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company (KCFS&G) (W.D., 26:199). Less than a year later the KCFS&G sold the eastern half of the quarter, plus other lands totaling 120 acres, to Elijah Dodson for \$300 (W.D., 28:245).



Figure 52. West face of gravestone at FN31 looking east. Multiple-curve tombstone in the Pleasant Valley Cemetery.

Dodson was a farmer from Illinois and quite possibly a widower, for no wife was enumerated in the 1880 Census. He was 32 years old and had two sons and two daughters (Tenth Decennial Population Census: Pawnee Township:8). In 1880, his farm consisted of 35 improved acres and 125 acres of pasture, valued at \$700. He had 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 hog, and 17 chickens which produced 200 dozen eggs. On his land he devoted 30 acres to Indian corn, 2 to sorghum, and 1 to Irish potatoes (Tenth Decennial Agricultural Census, Pawnee Township).

In 1881 Dodson sold the property for \$750 to George A. and Allen L. Swain (W.D., 30:492). Two years later George and Anna Swain sold their "undivided half of the eastern half of the northeast quarter of section 31" to Allen and C.C. Swain for \$375 (W.D., 35:405). Allen and C.C. then sold the land back to George and Anna for \$550 (W.D., 35:406). In 1885 Allen L. Swain deeded the eastern half of the northeast quarter to Anna Swain for \$800 (W.D., 42:577). Anna then sold the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter to Allen for \$500 (W.D., 43:129). Allen sold the property and other tracts of land totaling 80 acres the next year (1886) to Daniel F. Martin for \$1,150 (W.D., 44:530).

Martin was only 18 years old at the time he bought the land containing FN32 (11-0000-322). He was a native Kansan, although his 17-year-old wife, Sarah, was born in Ohio (Twelfth Decennial Population Census, Pawnee Township:6). Sometime before the turn of the century, Martin built a house for himself and his wife. It stood directly west of the present house, on the west side of the drive, and had a porch on the southwest, according to Mrs. Ethel Turner, the widow of Martin's nephew. In 1906 or 1907 Daniel Martin hired Mr. Leon Crays to build the present house. At the same time, the barn northwest of the house and the chicken house were erected. When Martin's nephew, Raymond Turner, married Ethel Gooding, Martin decided to turn the farm over to him. The Turners moved into the house in late-summer of 1923, and the Martins moved to a house they had built across the road east and slightly south of the original house.

Mrs. Turner recalls that the main house (Figure 53), chicken house, barn and smokehouse were on the property when she and her husband moved in. All are still standing and she believes that the first three are original (1906) buildings, although the chicken house has been remodeled. The smokehouse, a small building directly south of the main house, may be an addition from the 1900-1923 period. At one time it housed the cream separator. The remaining outbuildings the Turners added after they took over the farm. The main house has had very few modifications, one of which was the removal of a chimney in the kitchen. Mr. Crays, the builder, used natural woodwork with a clear varnish for the interior trim. The Turners have not painted over it or even re-varnished it. The building is heated by a wood-burning stove, and cooking is done on a kerosene stove in the kitchen. There is no running water in the house and never has been, although it became available in this rural area many years ago.

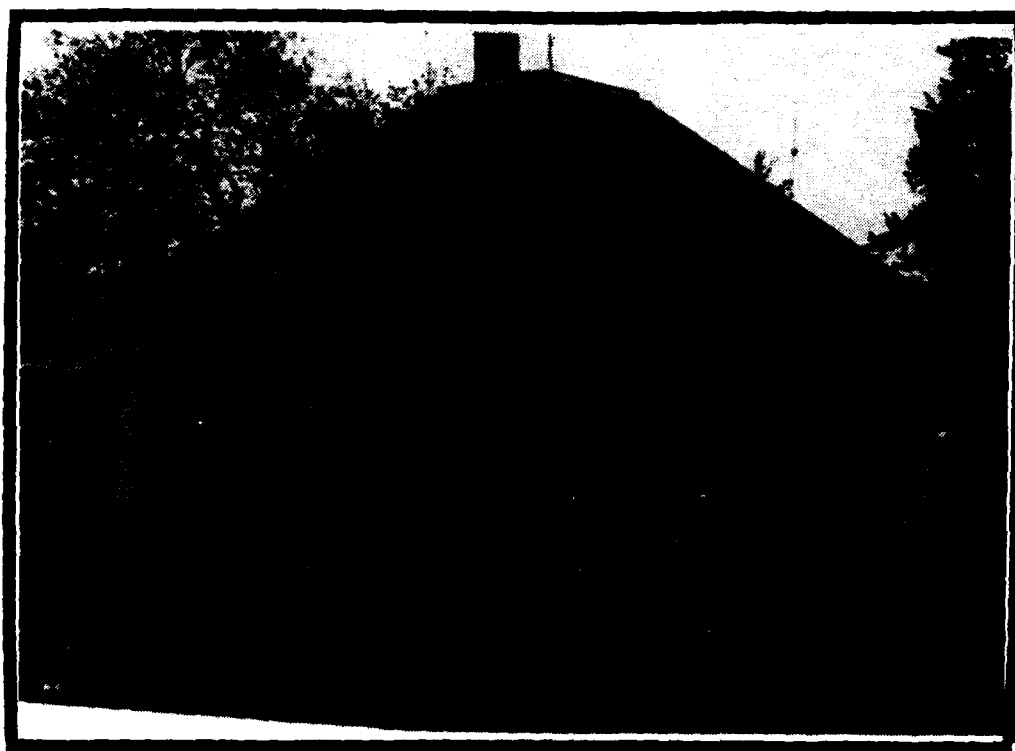


Figure 53. East and north elevations of house at FN32 looking southwest. Four-room square-shaped house with truncated hipped roof, showing spindle decoration on porch cornice and fenestration details.

When the Turners first occupied site FN32 (11-0000-322), Mr. Turner ran a saw mill as well as operating the farm. People brought logs, many of which were obtained in the Hell's Bend area of the Marmaton River, to Mr. Turner and he sawed them. With the exception of the Elbraders to the northwest, there were no other mills in the neighborhood. Mr. Turner built the barn to the south of the house out of logs he had sawed. Eventually, however, it warped and he covered it with tin.

In the early part of this century, the Turners had dairy cattle and sold milk and cream to Millers Creamery in Fort Scott, although there were also creameries in Pawnee and Hiattville. They abandoned their dairy interests by mid-century but retained their white-faced cattle until just recently. They have always raised chickens and Mrs. Turner still has over 100 white leghorns. There was also a mixed variety of hogs on the farm, and horses and mules were kept as the farm power source in the early days. On their farmland they raised corn, wheat, oats, beans, and kafir corn, which is like white milo according to Mrs. Turner (Mrs. Raymond Turner, formal interview using pen and notebook, Fort Scott, Kansas, December 5, 1981).

Raymond and Ethel Turner worked Daniel Martin's farm for many years. When Martin died in 1942 he left all his property, including site FN32 (11-0000-322), to his wife, Sadie, with the provision that upon her death all real estate would go to his nephew, Raymond Turner (Probate 270:11003). When Sadie Martin died in 1969, the land that Raymond Turner had been farming for 47 years became his own. He operated the farm until he suffered a stroke in the mid-1970s. At that time he rented the ground to a man who continues to plant corn, wheat and beans. Upon Raymond Turner's death in the late 1970s, ownership of the land went to his wife, Ethel Turner, who is the current owner (Mrs. Raymond Turner, December 5, 1981).

This site consists of a house, two barns, five outbuildings, smokehouse, cellar and chicken coop. The house is a one-story four-room building with a truncated pyramidal roof, with a one-room addition on the west end with a hipped gabled roof. There are three porches, all of which have spindle brackets and turned post porch supports. The east (front) porch has a spindle cornice. The house has recently been reroofed with asphalt shingles, but originally was wood shingled. The windows are all one-over-one sash with Greek Revival lintels. The doors are panel and have Greek Revival lintels. The original weatherboard siding is intact. There is an extant red brick chimney flue at the center of the original roof, and the original fieldstone foundation remains intact.

Overall house dimensions:

- north elevation - 1425 cm
- south elevation - 1421 cm
- east elevation - 794 cm
- west elevation - 800 cm

The horse barn has a ground floor and a loft. The building has all of its original hardware but is in very poor condition. The exterior walls are board and batten with decorative battens. There are two knobbed lightening rods, one of which has a weather vane on it. The main roof is hipped gable in shape and the two lean-tos also have hipped gables. The roof has the original wood shingles intact. The other barn is a hay barn with gambrel roof and an unenclosed triangle-shaped hay hood. The barn has been sided with corrugated tin, but its original wood shingled roof remains intact.

Overall horse barn dimensions:
north elevation - 1273 cm
south elevation - 1273 cm
east elevation - 1000 cm
west elevation - 1000 cm

FN33

This site is a rainbow-arched bridge, commonly known as a Marsh arched bridge, built in 1929 (Figure 54).

FN34

This site consists of a one-story modern house and the stone ruins of a barn.

FN35

This site consists of a house and barn. The house is cubical with a truncated pyramidal roof (Figure 55). The door and window lintels are Greek Revival. The windows are one-over-one sash. The house is sided with weatherboard and the roof has asphalt shingles. The eaves are open and roof rafters are exposed. The barn is badly deteriorated and has been renovated so many times the original structure is undiscernable.

Overall house dimensions:
north elevation - 739 cm
south elevation - 739 cm
east elevation - 1045 cm
west elevation - 1041 cm

FN37

This site includes a two-story hall and parlor house (Figure 56) with a one-story addition. The barn has been resided and reroofed with corrugated tin.

FN38

This site includes a horse barn with a lean-to.



Figure 54. Concrete bridge, FN33, looking west.



Figure 55. West elevation of house at FN35 looking east. Four-room square-shaped house with a shed-roofed dormer.



Figure 56. North elevation of house at FN37 looking southwest. Two-story house with a one-story addition.

FN39

This site includes a southern pyramidal concrete block house (Figure 57) and a gambrel-roofed barn with a lean-to.

FN40

This site includes a house, a barn, and a garage. The four-room house is roughly square in plan, with a corner door (Figure 58). The well is covered by a wooden lattice gazebo. The barn has a square-shaped hay hood with brackets, and the north wall of the barn is coursed unmortared limestone.

FN41

This site includes a four-room house roughly square in plan, with one front door (Figure 59). There is a rock fence on one side of the house.

FN42

This site includes a house and barn. The house is a one-story board and batten structure (Figure 60). The barn has a triangle-shaped hay hood and a shed lean-to.

FN44

This site includes a barn and a two-story house with a two-story T-wing (Figure 61).

FN45

This site includes a house and garage. The house is a two-story hall-and-parlor type with two shed additions. The house is sided with brick pattern asphalt composite shingles (Figure 62).

FN47

This site includes a one-story twentieth century farmhouse, and an old barn and several outbuildings (Figure 63).

FN48

This site includes a planbook house and barn .

FN49

This site includes several outbuildings, a garage and a small barn (Figure 64).



Figure 57. North elevation of house at FN39 looking south. Cement block southern pyramidal house.



Figure 58. South elevation of house at FN40 looking northwest. Pyramidal-roofed planbook house with corner door entrance.



Figure 59. East elevation of house at FN41 looking northwest. Four-room square-shaped house with center chimney flue and pyramidal roof with wooden shingles.

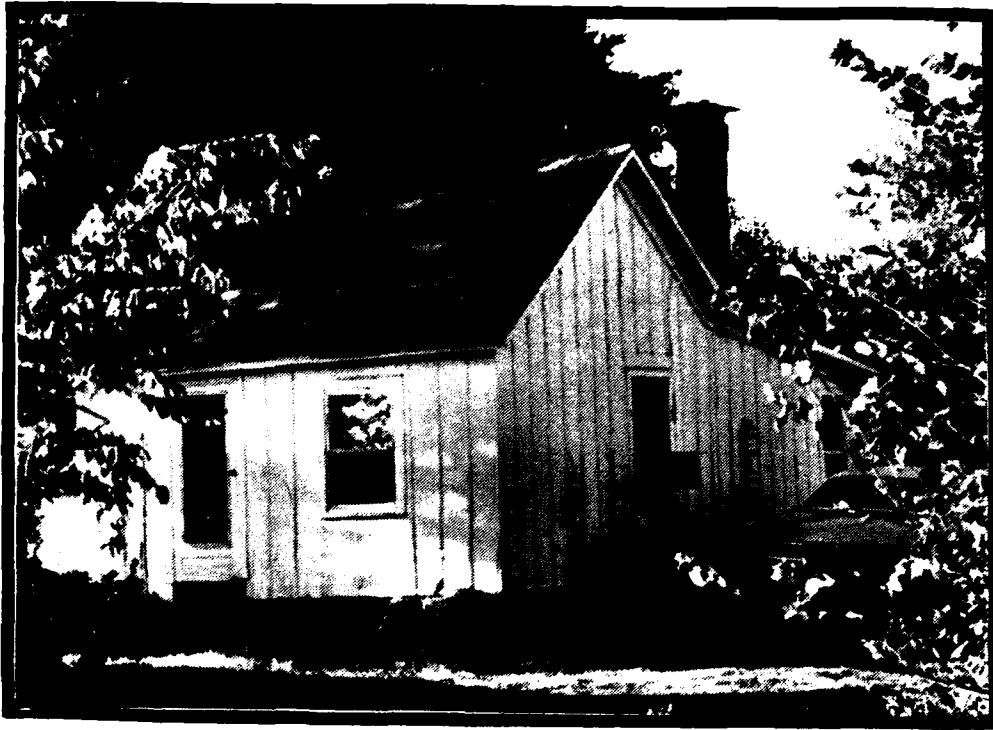


Figure 60. South and east elevations of house at FN42 looking northwest. White board and batten farmhouse.



Figure 61. Looking west at FN44. Farm complex including house, barn and outbuildings.



Figure 62. South and east elevations of house at FN45 looking northwest. Two-story hall and parlor house with two closed-in porch additions.



Figure 63. North elevation of house at FN47 looking southeast. Modernized one-story farmhouse.



Figure 64. FN49 looking west. Outbuildings, corral and pumphouse.



Figure 65. East elevation of house at FN50 looking west. Two-room house with center chimney.

FN50

This site includes a one-story, two-room house with a central chimney (Figure 65).

FN51

This site consists of a one-lane iron Pratt half-hip bridge, manufactured by the Canton Bridge Company, Canton, Ohio (Figure 66).

FN52

This site includes a two-story house, numerous outbuildings and a banked barn.

FN53

This site includes a gable-roofed barn with triangle-shaped hay hood and a ceramic brick silo (Figure 67).

FN54

This site includes an English barn sided with board and batten (Figure 68), and a one-story house.

FN55

This site includes a one and one-half-story house that has been altered, several outbuildings, and a barn (Figure 69).

FN56

This site includes a vernacular Elizabethan Revival, two-story house with an exterior wall chimney (Figure 70). The barn has a gambrel roof with lean-tos on either side of the main barn unit.

FN57

This site includes a deteriorated barn that sits in the floodplain of the Marmaton River (Figure 71).

FN58

This site was not in the project area. A photograph of the barn was included in the survey information because it was a well-kept example of a typical barn type in the project area (Figure 72).

FN59

This site includes a one-story Victorian house and a barn with a catslide roof. The site is outside the project area.



Figure 66. FN51 looking north. Pratt half-hip bridge constructed ca. 1900 by the Canton Bridge Co., Canton, Ohio.

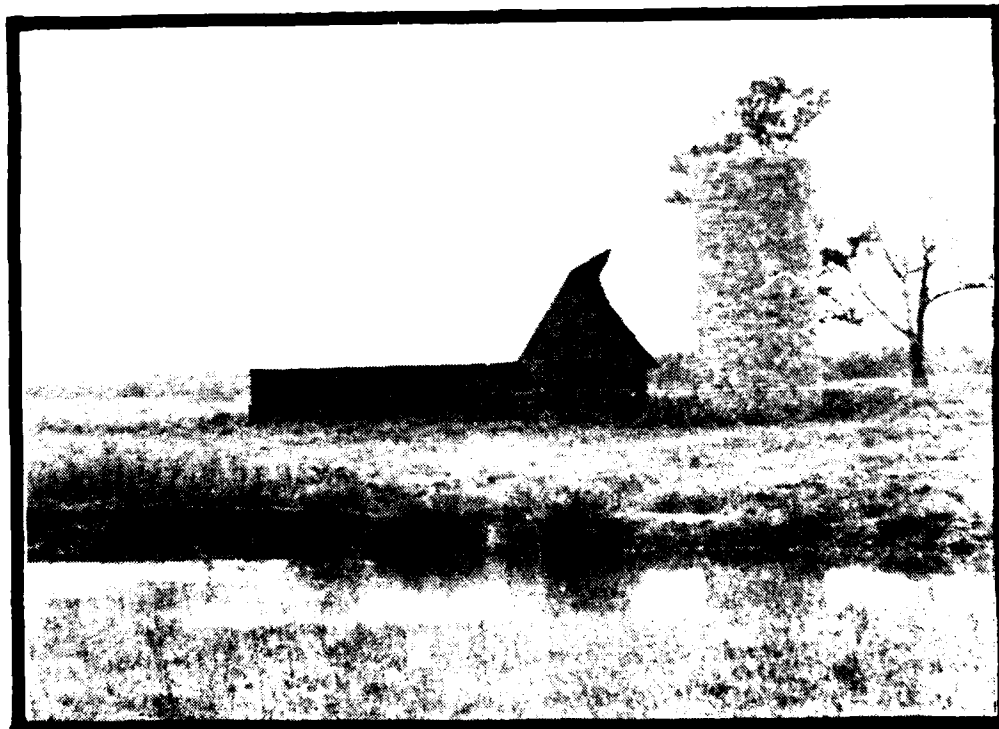


Figure 67. North and east elevations of barn at FN53 looking southwest. Barn with triangle-shaped hay hood and silo.



Figure 68. West elevation of FN 54 looking east. Red barn with white trim.



Figure 69. FN55 looking east. Farm complex including house, barn and outbuildings.



Figure 70. North elevation of house at FN56 looking southeast. Detail showing Elizabethan Revival porch and the exterior chimney box and flue.



Figure 71. North elevation of barn at FN57 looking southwest. Delapidated barn in Marmaton River floodplain.



Figure 72. East elevation of barn at FN58 looking southwest. Barn with square-shaped hay hood.

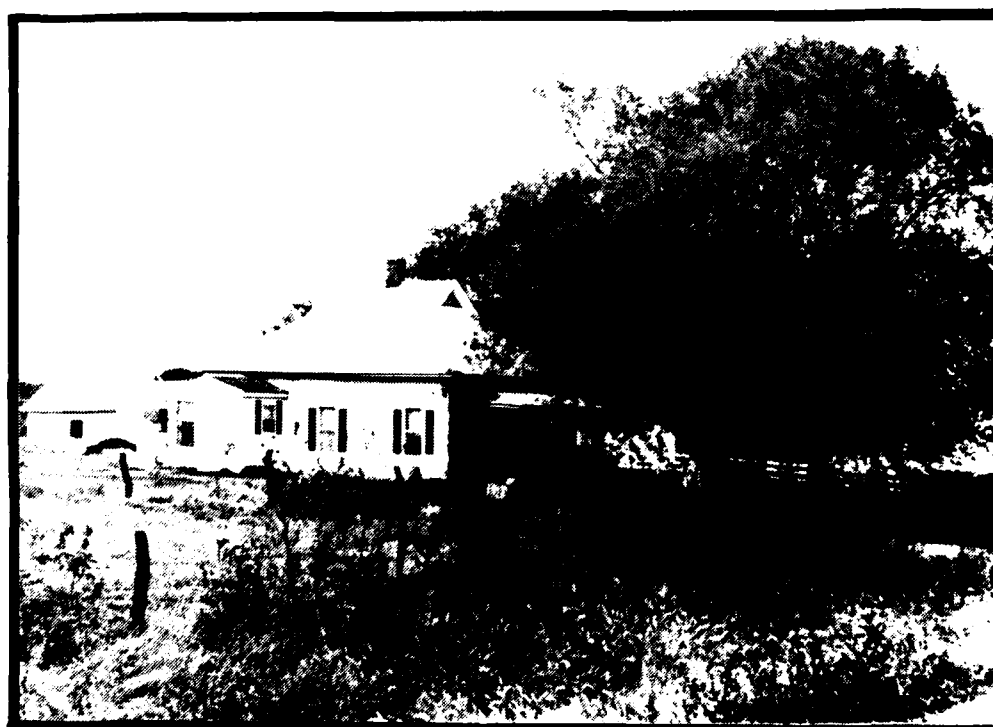


Figure 73. South elevation of FN61 looking northwest. Planbook house with hipped roof with gablet.

FN60

This site includes a building (house or school) and a cellar. The building has two cut-out corner doors. It is outside the project area boundaries.

FN61

This site includes a one and one-half-story house with a hipped with gablet roof (Figure 73), and a board and batten barn with a corrugated tin roof (Figure 74).

FN62

This site includes an old, large barn.

FN63

This site includes a large red barn with a red-and-white striped Greek Revival pedimented loft window. It is included in this listing because of the possible association of such decorations with particular culture groups (Beck 1977).

FN64

This site includes a deteriorated barn.

FN65

This site includes a modern house and an older barn.

FN66

On November 17, 1860 Isaac N. Mills applied for a patent on 160 acres containing FN66. The patent was awarded May 21, 1862 and recorded May 22, 1864 (Pat. A:510). Isaac Mills, born in Kentucky, and his wife, Loisa, born in Illinois, were two of the early settlers in Bourbon County. Their first two children, Mary and William, were born in Missouri in about 1855 and 1856. Their third child, John, and the four who followed him, were all born in Kansas (Ninth Decennial Population Census, Marmaton Township:19). John's birth in about 1858 places the migration of the Mills family from Missouri to Kansas between 1856 and 1858, at the height of border hostilities and conflicts in the "Bleeding Kansas" era.

Isaac Mills established a farm that in 1870 he valued at \$1,600, consisting of 52 improved and 140 unimproved acres. The farm was small and work was horse- and oxen-powered, for he possessed 11 of each animal. Mills also had among his livestock 11 swine and 30 cattle, which he valued at \$1,600. In 1870 he produced 100 bushels of winter wheat, 200 bushels of Indian corn, 75 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of Irish potatoes, 300 pounds of butter and 25 tons of hay for a total value of \$800 (Ninth Decennial Agricultural Census, Marmaton Township).

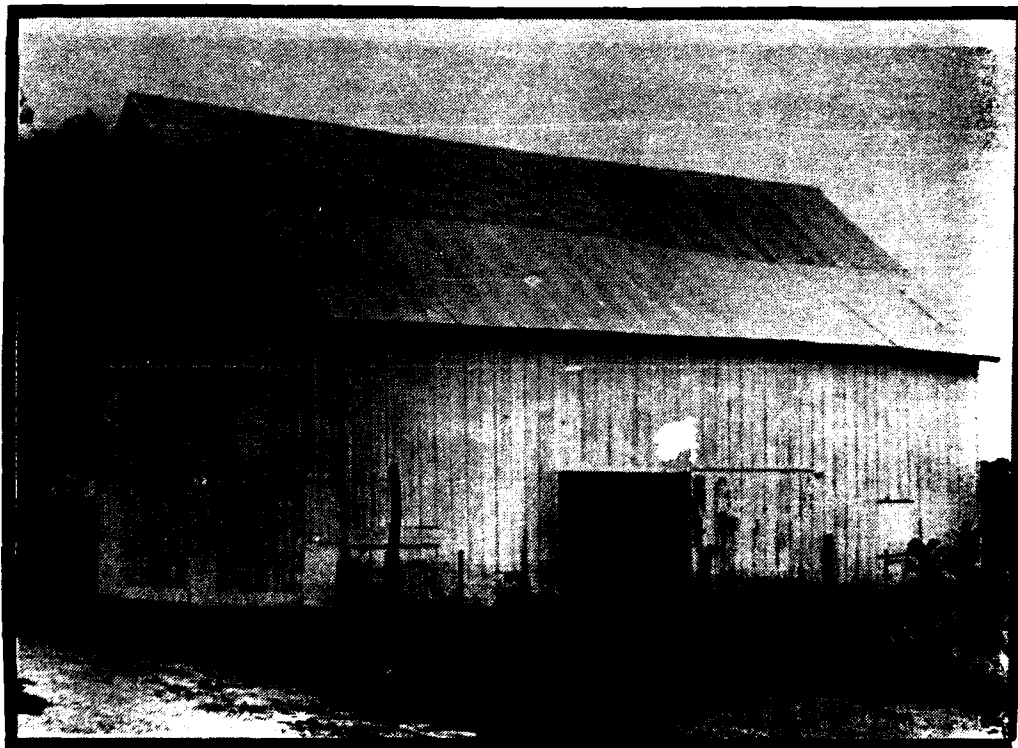


Figure 74. East elevation of barn at FN61 looking west. English barn with enclosed square-shaped hay hood.

By 1880 Mills' farm operation had increased substantially. He had 90 improved acres, 100 wooded acres and 40 additional acres valued at \$4,000. He hired men to work for him for 16 weeks during the previous year. The number of his swine, horses, oxen and cattle remained about the same as 1870, with the addition of 3 mules. In the 1870-80 decade, however, he became heavily involved in sheep raising. He had 63 sheep, 40 lambs, and produced 120 pounds of fleece. His poultry operation also expanded to include 60 fowl, producing 700 dozen eggs that year. Hay, oats, corn and wheat were again produced, but with a strong emphasis on corn production. Seven acres were planted to wheat, 11 to oats, and 60 to corn. Apple trees were planted on 4 acres and bore 125 bushels (Tenth Decennial Agricultural Census, Marmaton Township).

Isaac Mills and his family apparently lived on this property until the late nineteenth century. A dwelling, at the site of the ruins of FN66, is indicated on the 1878 Bourbon County Atlas, but not on the 1920 Atlas. Mills and his family are listed in the 1885 Kansas State Census as farming (1885 Kansas Population Census, Marmaton Township). In 1887 he acquired an additional small plot of land (Tax D., 49:407). However, in 1904 John V. Mills, single, and I.N. Mills, a widower, both of Los Angeles, California, sold the property to J.A. Collins (W.D. 90:617). Isaac Mills' wife Loisa's death probably occurred prior to 1900, for the taxes on the property were paid by the Mills estate in that year. The date of Isaac Mills' move to California is not known, nor can it be determined if anyone remained to occupy the rather extensive house complex at site FN66. Unfortunately, no informants were located who could provide information about the buildings or the early occupants.

Site FN66 could be associated with the development of either of two nearby sites. Site FN15, a possible stage station on the road from Fort Scott to Marmaton, is a mile and a half southwest, and the site of the Marmaton Station (later known as Walkertown) on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad is one mile south of FN15. Many area residents were willing to speculate about the existence and occupancy of FN66, but none had first-hand information.

The same day that J.A. Collins purchased the land in 1904, he mortgaged it (Mtg. 80:18). Also on that day Addie and W.H. Scott and Alexander Mills sold their interest in the family property to John W. Swisher (W.D., 90:615, 616). In 1908 Collins and his wife sold the land to Cornelius Ream (W.D. 100:58), who mortgaged it twice before selling it to W.H.H. Wells of Brown County Kansas in 1910 (Mtg. 86:167, 74:103; W.D. 99:472). Like Ream, Wells held the land for 2 years and sold it to Will and Fred Countryman of Ellsworth County, Kansas (W.D. 107:411). Will and Fred Countryman sold the property in 1913 to S.P. Klingensmith who mortgaged it six times in the next two years (W.D. 109:200; Mtg. 85:8, 9, 88; 96:8; 100:71, 76). Klingensmith's heirs deeded the land to J.B. and D.J. Connolly on October 19, 1918 (W.D. 115:600). The Connollys mortgaged the land four times between 1918 and 1934, the last time being to the Land Bank Commission (Mtg. 107:185, 186; 112:506; 123:180). The Connollys may have lost their land during the Depression. However,

actual transactions are uncertain since the chain of title is unclear. The present owner of the property is Ruth Shore.

This site includes ruins of approximately six buildings and/or structures (Figures 75 and 76). Foundations and partial walls that remain are rough-cut quarried stone. The site is almost overgrown by grass and bois d'arc trees.

FN67

This site includes a barn and modern house. The barn is board and batten and has a corrugated tin roof (Figure 77). The barn has a fieldstone fence off one side, and a fieldstone foundation.

FN68

This outbuilding is constructed of vertical railroad ties. The roof has collapsed and the original function of the building is not known (Figure 78).

FN69 (11-0000-321)

This site includes a stone bridge made of coursed ashlar limestone, located just west of Redfield (Figure 79).

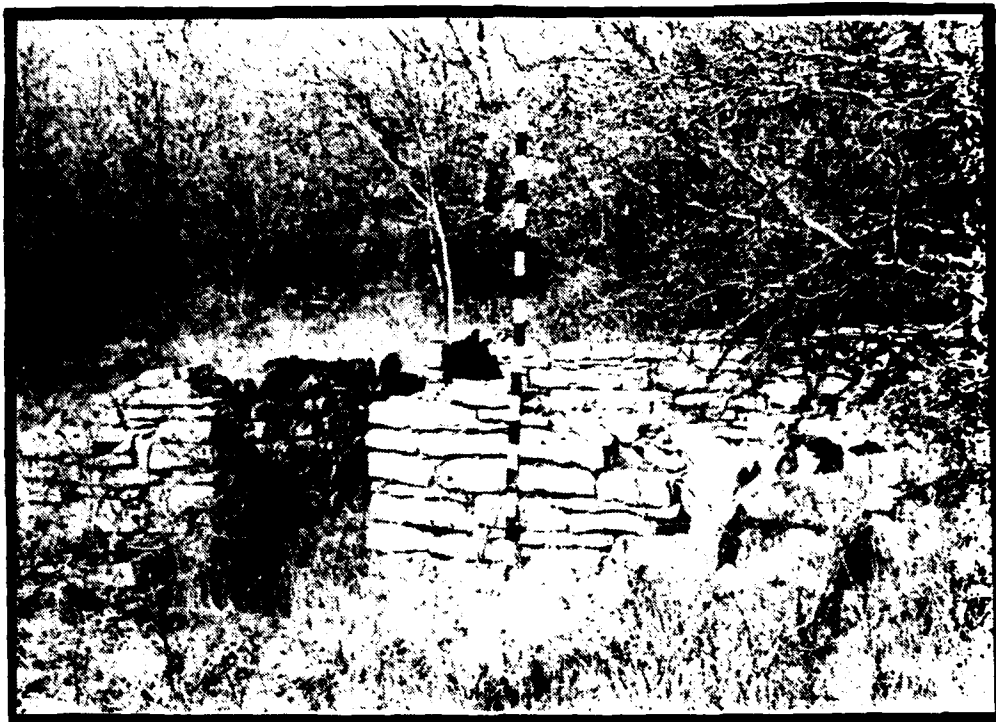


Figure 75. South elevation of building at FN66 looking north. Ruins of rock-constructed structure.



Figure 76. South elevation of house at FN66 looking north. Deteriorated stone house.

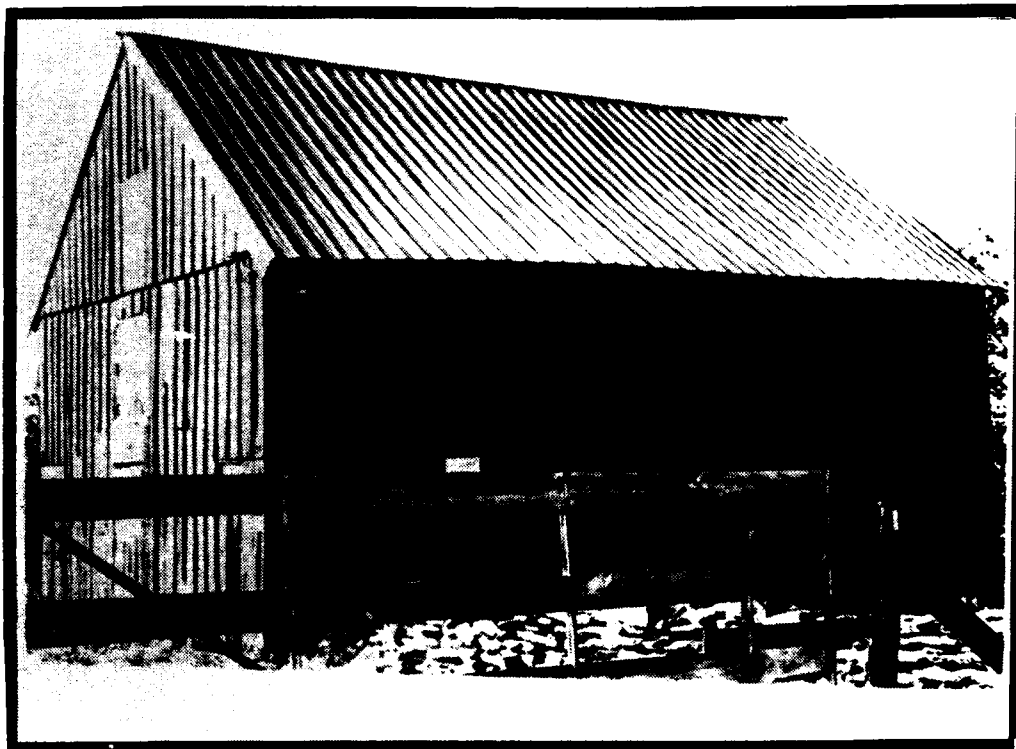


Figure 77. East elevation of barn at FN67 looking west. Board and batten barn.



Figure 78. South elevation of building at FN68 looking north. Railroad tie outbuilding.



Figure 79. North face of FN69 looking southeast. Stone bridge.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Since National Register significance criteria are necessarily general in nature, several questions may be posed in applying these criteria to structures in a specific small project area locality. The following are appropriate questions:

1. What types of historic resources in a project area are considered important and why?
2. What research topics can be identified that will increase knowledge about the project area? What data requirements or characteristics should the types of historic resources possess to address these topics?
3. What physical condition do the types of historic resources have to be in to be considered important within the contexts of the questions above?
4. Is the particular type of historic resource unique? How representative is it?
5. How many of each type of historic resource presently exist and in what condition? What kind of sample should be physically preserved?
6. If documentation or salvage archaeology is the only possible preservation solution, how can data be obtained in a way that preserves significant aspects?

Determinations of significance for folk and vernacular architecture, unlike high-style architecture, depend largely on the region. The significance of a folk or vernacular structure depends on its location, the structures associated with it on a farm complex (in the case of a rural site), its degree of representativeness or uniqueness in the local area or larger region, its condition, and the possibility of obtaining oral, documentary or archaeological information about the history of the structure.

In the Fort Scott Lake locality, several types of historic resources should be considered important:

1. Sites which represent a particular period of locally-specific growth and development, such as sites associated with the flagstone-quarrying industry.
2. Sites with buildings whose craftsmanship is superior, or whose style or material is an excellent example of a type once common but now rare. This can include buildings of folk plan and/or log construction, for example.
3. Sites with buildings whose architectural style, materials, or methods of construction are regionally or nationally significant.
4. Sites with complete building complexes. These collections of buildings can help to interpret similar historic archaeological sites

by providing a broader range of comparative information from which to extrapolate. Further, extant complexes that are relatively complete are easier to interview informants about, and thus provide a most useful interpretive dimension that is otherwise difficult to obtain.

Research topics identified as an outgrowth of the research conducted in the survey investigation are discussed in Chapter V. The question of uniqueness/typicality is a troublesome one from a cultural resources standpoint. So little broad-spectrum rural landscape research has been done that virtually no comparative information exists for the student of the folk and vernacular landscape, or the cultural resources professional attempting to make decisions of relative significance. It is hardly within the spirit of cultural resources legislation to write off entire portions of the built landscape, however, simply because that landscape was created by a larger settlement and development process made up of ordinary people, whose careers were largely undistinguished. Their buildings make up the vast majority of the Middle West and Plains landscape, so these buildings show tremendous, if subtle, historical diversity and creativity, as well as reflecting the larger cultural trends of their time and the regional variations of national movements.

Therefore, in lieu of more formalized guidelines, the following rationale was used in making recommendations for sites within the Fort Scott project area. With the exception of the few idiosyncratic unusual relic landscape features discussed in the following site-by-site recommendations, historic architectural resources were required to be in excellent condition and with a known high historical research potential (either documentary, archaeological, or from informants), and meet at least one of the four local criteria outlined above to be considered significant.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SIGNIFICANCE, AND TESTING AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

As a part of the testing phase of the Fort Scott Lake investigation, site-specific historical research and intensive survey for potentially significant sites identified in the windshield survey phase should be undertaken in order to determine the significance of those sites.

Site-specific historical research is recommended only for those sites not intensively surveyed in this project since site-specific research was conducted for potentially significant sites intensively surveyed as a part of this investigation. As outlined earlier, such research includes the archival and oral history research necessary to reconstruct the evolution of the farmstead through time, dating the buildings and determining what structures were present during each historic period; determining who lived there and when, and who built the buildings; collecting folklife information about daily life on the site from people familiar with the site during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century; and collecting physical descriptions of the buildings and information on their alterations

and additions. Archival research includes both a secondary literature search for references to the site or those persons connected with it, and a search of primary records such as Population and Agricultural Censuses and deed and probate records.

In addition, documentation of folk funerary motifs in cemeteries is recommended for the cemeteries in the project area. Although cemeteries have only recently begun to be examined as a part of cultural resources survey and mitigation procedures, funerary art and cemetery landscaping are important aspects of the material folk cultural resources of an area. Therefore, cemeteries in the project area should be systematically recorded as a part of the testing or mitigation phases of project work. In addition to features of the cemetery as a whole (such as detailed information about plan, vegetation, and landscaping), folk art motifs and inscriptions on gravestones, and other features of individual cemetery plots should be recorded.

Comparative data bases for general cemetery features have been collected by Joan Church in Indiana (1978), by Terry Jordan's students for parts of Texas, and by ECI, who is currently documenting all the cemeteries in the Lake Ray Roberts project area in north-central Texas, also an Upland South-Lowland South settlement area (Skinner et al. in prep.). This information could be used in conjunction with information from further research in the Fort Scott Lake project area to discuss comparative cemetery landscape patterning in areas where local history and architectural studies have already provided information about diffusion of material culture traits. Also, conclusions drawn by Jordan (1982) about ethnic- and culture-related cemetery patterns could be contrasted with another portion of the American frontier landscape.

In contrast to Texas, the eastern United States, and some areas of the Upland South, virtually no information has been collected on folk funerary motifs in this region. Work by Deetz and Dethlefsen (1966) and Francaviglia (1971) has shown that monument shape and size can be charted temporally, as certain styles gained or lost popularity. Shape also is related to religious symbolism, as is seen in the use of cross-forms in Catholic areas (Francaviglia 1971; Jordan 1980), and size can be indicative of relative status in the community. Collection of information on individual grave characteristics yields data from which to discuss the relationship of cemetery art to concurrent historic movements in art and architecture, and to illuminate the migration pattern of and diffusion of material culture elements by the historic population of the project area.

Documentation of the cultural features of cemeteries has an added benefit when relocation of cemeteries becomes necessary. Historical research compiled during cultural resources investigations can provide time-saving leads for next-of-kin searches. Also, unmarked graves are more easily and accurately identified by someone knowledgeable about historic community funeral customs. (In the ECI project mentioned above, 20-25% more graves were located in each cemetery than had been previously recorded during Corps relocation surveys.)

Three kinds of mitigation strategies are recommended individually or in combination in the site-by-site discussion that follows: measured drawings, story sheets, and photographic documentation. No recommendations concerning archaeological investigations have been systematically included since archaeological survey is included under a separate scope of work.

"Measured drawings" is used here to mean architectural drawings executed in accordance with Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) standards and procedures (McKee 1970). A full set of HABS drawings includes at least a site plan, elevations of at least the front, rear, and side facades of the major structure(s), elevations or perspective drawings of the historic outbuildings on the site, and measured floor plans for the main structures.

The term "story sheets" is used here to mean measured floor plans of the major structures and a site plan drawn to scale from field notes, with distances measured in both feet and inches and metric units, with representative elevations drafted from the photographic documentation; this information is presented on a single sheet rather than the multiple sheets comprising a HABS-level set of drawings. While the graphic presentation is not absolutely accurate and is not normally reviewed by the National Park Service, the fieldwork is conducted to HABS standards so that the buildings could be drawn up (or physically reconstructed) at a later date. This technique has recently been used for the Lake Ray Roberts Reservoir in Denton, Grayson, and Cooke Counties, Texas, as a less-expensive recording technique than full-scale HABS-level drafting (Skinner et al., in press).

"Photographic documentation" is used to mean duplicate photographs using color slides and black and white 35 mm negatives on medium or fine-grained film and processed according to archival standards. Since larger-format negatives are desirable for later research use, a view camera should be used as suggested in McKee (1970) for elevations, interiors, and site views, in addition to the more extensive detailed 35mm-format work.

Recommendations of architectural and historical significance for each of the sites identified in the project area are summarized in Table 6, along with an explanation of the reason for making each recommendation. Both sites identified in the windshield survey (sites not surveyed) and sites intensively surveyed (sites surveyed) are included in this table for planning purposes. Only those sites recommended as significant or potentially significant are discussed in detail in this chapter. Information on the history and present condition of the buildings on these sites is presented in Chapter VI. For those sites recommended as significant, mitigation alternatives are discussed below and mitigation strategies proposed. Those sites not deemed significant are discussed in Table 6.

Table 6.
Summary of findings

Site No.	Surveyed	Architecturally Significant	Justification of Recommendations
FN1 (TOD251)	Yes	No	The house on this site is in fair condition and has been abandoned for some time. The buildings on this site have no features that are unusual. In the immediate environs of the historic buildings are a new barn and a trailer house, which detract from the integrity of the site as a whole.
FN2 (TOD32)	Yes	No	There are no distinguishing features in the buildings on this abandoned farmstead. The barn is in only fair condition and the house is in an advanced state of deterioration.
FN3 (TOD309)	Yes	No	The house on this site has been altered or modified at least twice.
FN4 (TOD457)	Yes	No	The house on this site is an asbestos-sided planbook bungalow in fair condition. No major outbuildings are present on the site.
FN5 (TOD107)	Yes	No	The house on this site was built in 1912 and was remodeled on the interior in 1954. In addition to the interior remodeling, the front porch has been replaced. One of the major historic outbuildings has been replaced with a more modern machine shed as well.
FN6 (TOD98) (11-0000-326)	Yes	Yes	The single-pen log building is the only significant structure on the site. Although in deteriorating condition, this building is one of a very few log buildings left in the Ft. Scott vicinity. Dated in local

Table 6 cont.

Site No.	Surveyed	Architecturally Significant	Justification of Recommendations
FN7	No	No	oral tradition at 1830-1880, it could be the original dwelling erected to satisfy patent requirements, although no evidence was found to either confirm or deny this in the course of historical research. The buildings on this site do not meet the 50-year National Register requirement.
FN8 (TOD24)	Yes	No	The house on this site has been added on to and extensively altered. The barns are undistinguished.
FN9 (TOD240, 243 and 247)	Yes	No	The house on this site has lost its architectural integrity. It was originally sided in weatherboarding, which has since been covered with asphalt shingles. The site is abandoned and the buildings on the site are in poor condition.
FN10 (TOD106) (11-0000-325)	Yes	Yes	This site is one of three locations in the project area associated with the Bandera Quarry. The house was built by Robert S. Gilfillan between 1896 and 1900 and has been altered by the addition of an enclosed porch and interior remodeling. Despite the alterations, it is in good condition, has retained its historic flavor, and is locally historically significant.
FN11 (TOD324 ABD)	Yes	No	The house on this site has been extensively rehabilitated and has lost its architectural integrity. The outbuildings have no distinguishing features.

Table 6 cont.

Site No.	Surveyed	Architecturally Significant	Justification of Recommendations
FN12	Yes	No	The house on this site is deteriorated and the outbuildings have no distinguishing features.
FN13	No	No	The planbook house on this site has no architectural merit.
FN14 (TOD241)	Yes	No	The house on this site has had at least two additions tacked on, and is not in good condition. The associated outbuildings have no distinguishing features.
FN15	No	No	This site is in ruins, containing only partial stone walls of its buildings. Historical research failed to confirm or deny local belief that this site was a stage station.
FN16 (TOD56)	Yes	No	The buildings on this site are not more than 30 years old, and do not meet the National Register age criterion.
FN17 (TOD96)	Yes	No	Although (like FN10 and FN25) the stone for the remaining room of the historic house and the barn came from the Bandera quarry, the historic house has lost its integrity through destruction and replacement of the other rooms, and subsequent alteration to the newer portion. The barn is similar to others in the area.
FN18 (TOD438, 444)	No	No	This site was bulldozed approximately 2 weeks before the survey was conducted.

Table 6 cont.

Site No.	Surveyed	Architecturally Significant	Justification of Recommendations
FN19 (TOD268)	Yes	No	This house and barn are not architecturally significant and are in only fair condition.
FN20 (TOD168)	Yes	No	The house and barn on this site are both in deteriorated condition and have no distinguishing features.
FN21 (TOD231, 232, 234, 235)	Yes	No	The two barns on this site are very deteriorated.
FN22 (TOD25)	Yes	No	Several additions have been made to the house on this site and the original house is no longer visible. The barn is in good condition but has no distinguishing features.
FN23 (TOD142, 322, 421)	Yes	No	The house and barns have no architectural merit. The ice house, of coursed ashlar stone, is well preserved but out of context. If site FN25 is deemed not eligible for some reason, this ice house may be eligible as an excellent example of this type of building.
FN24 TOD135)	Yes	No	The planbook house and outbuildings on this site have no architectural merit.

Table 6 cont.

Site No.	Surveyed	Architecturally Significant	Justification of Recommendations
FN25 (TOD99, 102) (11-0000-324)	Yes	Yes	This site, containing a large stone house, a tourist camp house, an ice house, cellar, and barn, is the most important site in the project area historically. The center of the Bandera Flagstone Company quarrying community around the turn of the century, it was also a popular local resort in the locality in the first decades of the twentieth century.
FN26 (TOD95, 82, 84)	Yes	No	The house on this site has been extensively remodeled and the outbuildings appear to have been moved in.
FN27 (TOD410)	Yes	No	The house on this site has had numerous additions and its architectural integrity has been lost. No major outbuildings are present on the site.
FN28 (TOD134)	Yes	No	The planbook bungalow house on this site has no architectural merit other than its well-kept condition and its contextual association with the other contemporaneous outbuildings, which are also in excellent condition.
FN29 (TOD90, 138, 139)	Yes	No	The vernacular tee house and garage on this site are in good condition but have no particular architectural merit.
FN30 (TOD454, 317)	Yes	No	The house on this site has been rehabilitated and has at least one addition. The outbuildings are in good to fair condition and have no distinguishing features.

Table 6 cont.

Site No.	Surveyed	Architecturally Significant	Justification of Recommendations
FN31 (11-0000-323)	Yes	Yes	The Pleasant Valley Church is a modest, proto-typical Protestant structure whose importance is two-fold: It is the visible symbol of a cohesive rural community whose primary social group identification was with the church congregation. By being abandoned but still maintained, it has survived as an intact example of early twentieth century rural religious architecture and interior decor. Further, the adjoining cemetery is an example of the continuance of traditional folk funeral practices associated with the Upland South culture region, such as placing shells on graves.
FN32 (11-0000-322)	Yes	Yes	This farmstead is significant because of its typicality, because it is a complete complex whose buildings are largely contemporaneous, and because the research potential for interpreting the development of the complex is unusually high.
FN33	No	No	This concrete-arched bridge is similar to many others in the locality.
FN34	No	No	The stone barn on this site is partially collapsed, and the house and other barn are modern and do not meet the National Register age criterion.
FN35	No	No	Although the main outbuilding is architecturally interesting, both this building and the barn are in deteriorated condition.
FN36	No	No	This site consists of at least a modern house and undistinguished barn.

Table 6 cont.

Site No.	Surveyed	Architecturally Significant	Justification of Recommendations
FN37	No	No	The house on this site has been rehabilitated and has lost its architectural integrity. The barn beside the house is notable only for its good condition and its large brick silo.
FN38	No	No	This site appeared to consist of an isolated outbuilding with no distinguishing features.
FN39	No	Potentially Significant	The traditional Southern Pyramidal house on this site appeared to be the only older concrete block house in the neighborhood. Further investigation is warranted to determine its age, the circumstances of its construction, and whether the well-maintained outbuildings on the site are contemporaneous.
FN40	No	No	The house on this site is an interesting vernacular house, but without architectural merit. The two barns on the site have no distinguishing features.
FN41	No	No	The house on this site is a typical small Midwestern house of no particular architectural merit.
FN42	No	No	The house on this site is of folk plan and of southern board-and-batten construction, but otherwise has no architectural merit.
FN44*	No	No	The buildings on this site are similar to others in the area and have no architectural merit.

Table 6 cont.

Site No.	Surveyed	Architecturally Significant	Justification of Recommendations
FN45	No	No	The house on this site has been extensively rehabilitated.
FN47	No	No	The buildings on this site are twentieth century and have been rehabilitated.
FN48	No	No	The planbook house on this site has no architectural merit, although English barns are somewhat unusual in this locality.
FN49	No	No	The outbuildings comprising this site are undistinguished.
FN50	No	No	This small house and shed are in deteriorated condition.
FN51	No	No	This bridge, while historic, is similar to others in the area.
FN53*	No	No	The barn and silo comprising this site have no particular architectural merit.
FN55	No	No	The house on this site has been rehabilitated and the outbuildings are undistinguished.
FN56	No	No	The Elizabethan Revival house and large barn are unusual for this locality but have no particular architectural merit in a regional context.
FN57	No	No	This isolated barn is very deteriorated.

Table 6 cont.

Site No.	Surveyed	Architecturally Significant	Justification of Recommendations
FN61 *	No	No	This house has been rehabilitated and additions have been added. The outbuildings are undistinguished.
FN62	No	No	This large barn appears to be pre-twentieth century and may warrant further investigation.
FN63	No	No	The barn on this site has distinctive decorative details but has no other architectural merit.
FN64	No	No	The barn on this site is deteriorated.
FN66	Yes	No	There are no structures still standing on this site and its research potential is limited. Historic artifacts found at the site indicate an occupance date of ca. 1881-1905 and historical research conducted for the site was inconclusive.
FN67	No	No	This barn, although in excellent condition, has no particular architectural merit.
FN68	No	No	This outbuilding, though its vertical railroad-tie construction is intriguing, appears to be an idiosyncratic example of a folk building technique.
FN69 (11-0000-321)	No	Yes	This limestone bridge west of Redfield is in excellent condition and is in a location where no modern visual intrusions are present.

Table 6 cont.

Site No.	Surveyed	Architecturally Significant	Justification of Recommendations
FN70	No	No	This a locality rather than a site, since the location and extent of structures associated with Bandera Quarry is not known. There were at least two, and probably several, quarry pits located near this locality.
Redfield	No	Potentially Significant	A sample of buildings in Redfield and Uniontown were included in the windshield survey. Several of these buildings might be eligible for the National Register.

*Field Numbers 43, 46, 62, and 65 were not assigned.
 FN 52 and FN54 are not in the project area.
 FN58-60 are on the edge of the project area but outside the project boundaries.

FN6 (11-0000-326). This single-pen log structure, although undistinguished and of unknown function, is nonetheless the only known log building in the county. As such, it represents the last architectural link to the earliest settlement landscape in rural Bourbon County. The best mitigation alternative, if the site will be significantly effected or destroyed by the dam project, is to move the structure to a new location and to undertake stabilization. The Historic Preservation Association of Bourbon County, Inc. is an interested local organization whose members might be helpful in this regard.

If the structure is moved, it should be recorded (at least HABS-level fieldwork and photography) before the immediate context of the building is disturbed. Because of the extensive alteration of other portions of the site, documentation of the rest of the site has been completed by this study.

FN10 (11-0000-325). The Gilfillan house is significant both because of its fine craftsmanship and because of its historical associations. Built between 1896 and 1900, it was altered in the 1920s. Rather than detracting from its architectural integrity, the alterations merely represent a subsequent period in the area's architectural development, and the house has remained basically unchanged until the present day. Oral history information about this site was quite good and further investigation may uncover additional information. This site is recommended for story-sheet treatment and documentary photography in the mitigation phase as back-up documentation on the Bandera Quarry (FN70) community. This should include the additional historical research outlined below.

FN25 (11-0000-324). The Bandera Camp site is the most important historical site in the project area. Its association with the quarrying industry at the turn of the century, its role as a railroad flag stop, and its position in the local tourism industry in the early twentieth century make it locally significant. The house is not in as good condition as the Gilfillan house because its interior has been gutted; but of the two stone houses, it is the larger and is more complex in plan. In addition to the house, the site includes a tourist camp house, flagstone picnic tables, extensive flagstone walks and edging, root cellar, a large stone icehouse, and a wood and stone barn; all are in excellent condition. Much of the domestic vegetation seems to be intact.

Anita Gilfillan Stine has provided a great deal of oral history information about this site, and undoubtedly more site-related information could be collected from her and from other community members. Additional historical research should also be undertaken to determine the spatial extent and cultural resources associated with the Bandera quarrying community at the turn of the century, since historic archaeological sites will undoubtedly be discovered that are also part of this community as it existed prior to 1900.

Mitigation of the site itself should include archaeological investigation to collect additional information on the arrangement and size of the site's features and to collect information from other aspects of the material culture to assist in site interpretation. Both the basement of the house and the root cellars are obvious possibilities for archaeological investigations, and subsurface probing may identify additional site features.

Architectural mitigation recommended for the site includes HABS drawings of the house, icehouse, barn, tourist building, and a site plan on which vegetation is identified; documentary photography; and additional site-specific and contextual research.

FN31 (11-0000-323). The architectural significance of the Pleasant Valley Church lies in the fact that the congregation "locked the door and left." The church still has all but a few of its original fixtures, and the location of those fixtures is still known (Harvey Crandall 1981, personal communication). The increasing rate of rural vandalism in the American landscape means that the integrity of such sites as these is severely endangered. While the church is an example of the "plain" mode of Protestant religious building, it has the simplicity and grace of most of its rural counterparts, and is in pristine condition. Because of the typicality and lack of unique features in the church, story-sheet documentation would be adequate mitigation, with photographic documentation and additional historical research to determine the carpenter and confirm the date of construction. Church records may still be extant, although time limitations did not permit checking this during this study.

FN32 (11-0000-322). The Turner site is a complete complex of contemporaneous buildings (ca. 1900-1925) with good oral history information available concerning its evolution through time and the role its occupants played in their rural community. The house is an excellent example of the folk Southern pyramidal house type with typical early twentieth century decorative detailing. The interior of the house, including the original woodwork, has not been significantly altered since the house was built. Similarly, the barn was covered with metal when it began to deteriorate, but is otherwise unaltered. Therefore, this complex deserves mid-level documentation. Story sheets and photographic documentation are recommended as mitigation for this site; additional interviews with Mrs. Taylor are also suggested.

FN39. This site was not included in those sites intensively surveyed, so little information was collected. Visual examination of the farmstead indicated that the concrete block house and numerous outbuildings were in good condition. The house is a traditional Southern folk type with twentieth-century dormers. Similar concrete blocks were observed in a commercial building in the eastern part of the city of Fort Scott, and the material may or may not be unusual in the region. Further investigation is recommended to determine the age of the buildings and the circumstances of their construction.

FN69 (11-0000-321). Without additional information about the frequency of limestone arched bridges in Kansas, it is difficult to make a case for more than local significance of this bridge. It can be said, however, that the bridge is excellently crafted, still serves its purpose admirably, and is very aesthetically pleasing. Since this site was not intensively surveyed, no information about its age or builder was collected. This site is included in this list of significant and potentially significant sites because of the increased traffic often created around a lake, especially if the dam has a recreational component. If this bridge is threatened with either obsolescence or destruction as the planning for the lake continues, story-sheet or HABS documentation is recommended, along with historical research and documentary photography.

Redfield. As noted in the results, Redfield is a town as yet untouched by development. It has settled into genteel decline as have many towns built adjacent to late-nineteenth century railroads and left behind by changing transportation patterns. Architecturally, it contains at least a dozen buildings of vernacular architectural interest. It appears that much of the building was railroad-inspired, either directly or indirectly. If plans for the dam proceed, a more systematic architectural recording of these architectural resources should be undertaken to determine if any of these buildings are significant.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological recording and assessment has not been included in this project report since that work is authorized under a separate contract. The omission of archaeological data is not meant to imply that historic architectural sites, especially those abandoned, lack historic archaeological research potential. The archaeological components of all historical sites should be surveyed along with surveying the remainder of the proposed project area as the planning process continues.

For instance, an historic bottle in excellent condition was collected by the ECI staff from a large number of such artifacts on site FN66. This bottle has been identified as manufactured by the Streator Bottle & Glass Co., Streator, Illinois, in business between 1881 and 1905. In addition to the company trademark (S B & G Co) on the bottom of the bottle, it is marked as mold number 44. The dates of operation of the company dovetail with the tentative occupation date for the site (see Chapter VII, FN66).

Similarly, the archaeological potential of site FN25 is presumed (pending testing) to be very high. The root cellar, the space under the icehouse floor, and the crawl space adjoining the cistern under the main house are all potentially good source spots for discovering historic artifacts. The extensive landscaping on this site, including flagstone terracing and walkways, deserves special attention, since the subject of rural residential landscaping is one neglected by architects and archaeologists alike.

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County Records

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grantors, geographical index to deed records; patent records, deed

records, mortgage records, oil and gas leases, and one misc. book containing original land entries. (These land entries do not necessarily correspond to the first entry in the geographical index; it apparently was a very early book, and does not contain entries for the whole area.)

Tax Records, Tax Assessors Office and Basement Vault, Bourbon County Courthouse, Fort Scott, Kansas; good selection of early records but not complete.

U.S. Government Land Office Surveyor's Notes and Maps, County Engineer's Office (in vault), Bourbon County Courthouse, Fort Scott, Kansas; original copy of hand-written surveyor's notes, one volume, and negative print of microfilm copy of surveyor's maps for Bourbon County

Miscellaneous maps and bridge inventory records, County Engineer's Office, Bourbon County Courthouse, Fort Scott, Kansas; of limited value for historic research. Bridges were inventoried to determine compliance with federal standards but meaningful historical information is minimal, and most older bridges were not included

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United States Bureau of the Census

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INTERVIEWS

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Bolander, Kietha, Walnut Township, Kansas; female; history professor and guidance counselor at Fort Scott Junior College; interview by Kathy Fimple on December 2, 1981.

Bolinger, Glen, Uniontown, Kansas; male, b. 1896, farmstead near Uniontown, Kansas; retired farmer; interview by Kathy Fimple on December 4, 1981.

Boyd, Mrs. Eugene, Fort Scott, Kansas; female; co-owner of Eugene Boyd farm; telephone interview by Kathy Morgan on March 12, 1982.

Campbell, Fred, Fort Scott, Kansas; male; Superintendent of Fort Scott Public Schools; interview by Kathy Fimple on December 3, 1981.

Fisher, Harry S., Fort Scott, Kansas; male, b. approximately 1886-7, Linn County, Kansas; Linn County Attorney for six years prior to 1921, Kansas legislative representative, Sixth District Court Judge for 20 years; interview by Kathy Fimple on December 7, 1981.

Hixon, Lyle, Redfield, Kansas; male; employed by Western Insurance Company, mayor of Redfield, Kansas; interview by Kathy Fimple on December 3, 1981.

Holy, George, Fort Scott, Kansas; male, b. after 1926, Fort Scott, Kansas; insurance representative, bus driver for Fort Scott Public Schools and cattleman; interview by Kathy Fimple on December 4, 1981.

Jensen, Richard; Nebraska State Historical Society Office of Historic Preservation; repeated conversations between 1976 and 1978 with LeAnne Baird concerning his research on barn styles in southeastern Nebraska.

Stine, Anita Gilfillan, Redfield, Kansas; female, b. 1911, Gilfillan farmstead near Redfield, Kansas; homemaker; interview by Kathy Fimple on December 2, 1981; other conversation on December 8, 1981.

Turner, Ethel, rural Fort Scott, Kansas; female, b. 1905; homemaker; interview by Kathy Fimple on December 5, 1981.

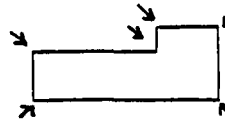
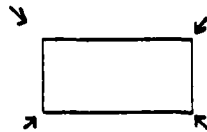
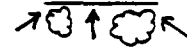
APPENDIX A

Guidelines for Comprehensive Photo Documentation

COMPREHENSIVE PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

House:

1.
 - a. One photograph straight-on of each elevation;
 - b. where trees block the view take shots at an angle as well to illustrate the facade.
2.
 - a. One exterior photograph of each corner showing two elevations:



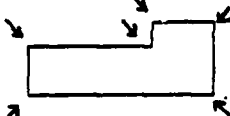

- b. more photos if necessary to show the relationship of parts to the whole.
3. Exterior detail shots where applicable:
 - a. porch(es)
 - b. porch columns(s)
 - c. example of window one if all are the same, or one of typical window and one of each variation
 - d. one door if all are the same, one of each if all are different
 - e. chimney(s), former chimney location(s), or remains of chimney
 - f. piers - one if all are the same, one of each if two or more kinds
 - g. steps
 - h. eave treatment
 - i. gable cap if decorated
 - j. other decorative features - trim, bay windows, etc.
 - k. decorative roof features - cresting and finials, cornice pieces.
4. Construction details and materials:
 - a. close-up of siding (and porch siding if different)
 - b. cross-section of siding where possible
 - c. corner-notching on log building
 - d. roof framing (either interior or exterior where visible)
 - e. floor boards.
5. Interior photos whenever possible:
 - a. door, window and moulding trim
 - b. photos of wallpaper and paint (colour slides)
 - c. mantelpieces
 - d. cabinetry
 - e. doors
 - f. old furniture
 - g. windows
 - h. doorknobs
 - i. two wide-angle views from each room, the two photos together showing all four walls.

6. Alterations and additions:

- a. Take close-up where an addition or possible addition is joined, or where one once was, including both foundations and roof line (or two separate shots).
- b. Check for building transitions and photograph:
 - interior walls that once were exterior walls;
 - windows that once were fireplaces;
 - enclosed porches and breezeways (materials will be different, or join will be noticeable);
 - patching (can sometimes be used to date);
 - variations in materials within a wall which could indicate a window or door closed up, or a window made from a doorway;
 - nail lines or discoloration that would indicate porches in logical places.

Barns:

1.
 - a. One photograph straight-on of each elevation;
 - b. where trees block the view take shots at an angle as well to illustrate the facade.
 2.
 - a. One exterior photograph of each corner showing two elevations:



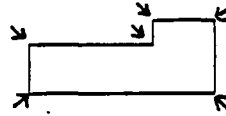
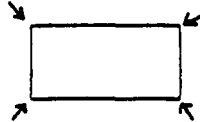
 - b. more photos if necessary to show the relationship of parts to the whole.
3. Exterior detail shots:
 - a. hay door(s), other small doors and openings
 - b. hardware
 - c. close-up of siding
 - d. cross-section of siding if visible
 - e. one of each type of window.
 4. Construction and materials as above, plus:
 - a. stall construction
 - b. wall framing
 - c. roof framing.

Outbuildings:

1.
 - a. One photograph straight-on of each elevation;
 - b. where trees block the view take shots at an angle as well to illustrate the facade.



2. a. One exterior photograph of each corner showing two elevations:



- b. more photos if necessary to show the relationship of parts to the whole.

3. Detail shots if applicable:

- a. hardware
- b. doors
- c. windows
- d. gable overhang
- e. chimney
- f. etc.

4. Construction details and types of materials used as appropriate to illustrate the structure. All photographs should include a scale. Color photographs of interiors and exteriors should include a color wheel.

APPENDIX B

Site Survey Forms



ENVIRONMENT CONSULTANTS, INC.
SITE SURVEY RECORD

Date: _____

Investigator: _____

(1) Project _____ (2) Site # _____ (3) Field # _____ (4) Site Name _____
(5) County _____ (6) State _____ (7) Map Ref. _____ 7.5 _____ 15 _____
(8) Longit. _____ (9) Latit. _____ (10) Township _____ (11) Range _____
(12) Section _____ N _____ E _____ S _____ (13) UTM _____ E _____ N _____
(14) Major Drainage _____ (15) Elevation _____ Ft(X-3048=) _____ h
(16) Photo # _____ (17) Other Maps _____
(18) Modern Location/Access _____

(19) Current Land Use _____
(20) Environment/Vegetation _____

(21) Physiographic Location _____
Slope %: Site _____ Surrounding _____
(22) Site Description/Features _____

(23) Site Size _____ X _____ X _____ M. (24) Configuration _____
(25) Depth of Deposit _____ Cut Bank _____ Auger _____ Shovel Test _____ Other _____
(26) Condition _____
(27) Soil Description _____ Color (Munsell) _____
(28) Distance/Direction to Water; Permanent _____ Intermittent _____
(29) Artifacts: Prehistoric # Density (L,M,H) Historic # Density (L,M,H)
Lithics _____ _____ _____ Ceramics _____ _____ _____

Ceramics _____ _____ _____ Glass _____ _____ _____
Groundstone _____ _____ _____ Metal _____ _____ _____
Hearths _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
Burned Rock _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
Bone _____ _____ _____ Total Collected % _____

Figure
80.

Environment Consultants, Inc., site survey form, page 1,
1982. Used for all sites intensively surveyed in this
project.

(30) Sampling Technique; None _____ Grab _____ Random _____ Transect _____ Total _____ Other _____

(31) Site Type _____ Temporal Placement _____

(32) Reference (Owner/Tenant; Name, Address) _____

(33) Research Potential/Recommendations _____

(34) Additional Comments _____

Sketch Map _____ Scales: _____

Figure
81.

Environment Consultants, Inc., site survey form, page 2,
1982.

HOUSE TYPOLOGY SURVEY FORM

Site No. _____

BASIC PLAN

☐ Single-cell

☐ Double-cell

☐ Double-cell (single-cell w/addition)

☐ Single-cell with partial cell

☐ Double-cell with open passage

☐ Double-cell with closed passage originally open

☐ Double-cell w/closed passage

☐ T-plan

☐ T-plan with no passage

☐ T-plan with open passage

☐ T-plan with closed passage, originally open

☐ T-plan with closed passage

☐ L-plan

☐ L-plan with no passage

☐ L-plan with open passage

☐ L-plan with closed passage, originally open

☐ L-plan with closed passage

☐ Other plan

☐ N.D.

PORCHES - 1st story

☐ Full front

☐ Partial front

☐ Full back

☐ Partial back

☐ Full side

☐ Partial side

☐ Veranda

☐ Other

☐ None

☐ N.D.

MAIN CHIMNEYS

☐ 1 flue full chimney

☐ N.D.

☐ 2 flue full chimney

☐ N.D.

☐ 3 flue full chimney

☐ N.D.

☐ 4 flue full chimney

☐ N.D.

☐ 5 flue full chimney

☐ N.D.

☐ 6 flue full chimney

☐ N.D.

☐ 7 flue full chimney

☐ N.D.

☐ 8 flue full chimney

☐ N.D.

☐ 9 flue full chimney

☐ N.D.

☐ 10 flue full chimney

☐ N.D.

☐ 11 flue full chimney

☐ N.D.

☐ Other

☐ N.D.

DEPTH FROM FRONT ELEVATION

☐ Single depth

☐ Double depth

☐ Addition to single depth making double depth

☐ Addition to double depth making triple depth

☐ Additions to single depth to make triple depth

☐ Other

☐ N.D.

PORCHES - 2nd story

☐ Full front

☐ Partial front

☐ Full back

☐ Partial back

☐ Full side

☐ Partial side

☐ Veranda

☐ Other

☐ None

☐ N.D.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE

☐ Number of addition

☐ Number of alterations

☐ None

☐ N.D.

NO. OF FRONT DOORS - 1st floor

☐ One, centered

☐ One, off-center

☐ Two, symmetrical

☐ Two, asymmetrical

☐ More than two

☐ Other (incl. double doors and doors in T-houses)

☐ N.D.

STORIES

☐ One

☐ One and one-half

☐ Two

☐ Two, banded

☐ More than two

☐ N.D.

MAIN ROOF

☐ Gable

☐ Hipped

☐ Pyramidal

☐ Mansard

☐ Gambrel

☐ Saltbox (catslide)

☐ Hipped gable

☐ Hipped with gambrel

☐ Shed

☐ Flat with parapet

☐ Other

☐ N.D.

BASEMENT

☐ Full

☐ Partial

☐ Storage or food cellar

☐ Other

☐ None

☐ N.D.

Figure 82.

Environment Consultants, Inc., house typology survey form, 1982. Used as an inventory sheet when a house is present on a site.

ECI STANDING STRUCTURES SURVEY FORM - Proj. 800804

Field No. _____ No. PP. _____

HOUSE, EXTERIOR

Completed by: _____

Site No. _____

_____ main house
_____ addition

County _____

Date: ____/____/____

State _____

Condition: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Deteriorated _____ Ruins _____ Foundation/Piers _____

NO _____ Occupied: Yes _____ No _____ ND _____ Present Use: _____

Ridge Line Orientation: _____ - _____ (NA _____ ND _____)

Aspect of Front of House: _____ (NA _____ ND _____)

Relationship of Front of House to Road: Perpendicular _____ Parallel _____ Other _____ (NA _____ ND _____)

Wall Material: _____ (NA _____ ND _____)

Paint Color of Walls: _____ Unpainted _____ (NA _____ ND _____)

Width of Boards/Battens: _____/_____ Vertical _____ Horizontal _____ Diag _____ (NA _____ ND _____)

Sill Dimensions: _____ High _____ Wide (NA _____ ND _____)

Window type(s), if more than one type, give location _____

(NA _____ ND _____)

Description of Door(s) Exterior: _____

(NA _____ ND _____)

Door Trim: _____ (NA _____ ND _____)

Window Trim: _____ (NA _____ ND _____)

Hardware, Nails: _____ (NA _____ ND _____)

Gable Position(s): Front _____ Side _____ Rear _____ No gables (hipped or shed roof) _____ (NA _____ ND _____)

Gable Construction and Material: Same as wall _____ Different or lapped, butted etc. _____ :

(NA _____ ND _____)

Chimneys: Extant _____ Not Extant _____ (NA _____ ND _____) orig? Yes _____ No _____ (NA _____ ND _____)

Roof Style: _____ (NA _____ ND _____) orig? Yes _____ No _____ (NA _____ ND _____)

Roof Material: _____ (NA _____ ND _____) orig? Yes _____ No _____ (NA _____ ND _____)

Additional comments on roof construction: _____



Figure
83.

Environment Consultants, Inc., standing structures survey
form, page 1, house exterior.

ECI STANDING STRUCTURES SURVEY FORM - Proj. 800804

HOUSE, EXTERIOR, PAGE 2

Number of Dormer(s) _____ (NA ___ ND ___)

Location of Dormers: _____
 _____ (NA ___ ND ___)

Roof style of Dormers: _____ (NA ___ ND ___)

Window type of Dormers: _____ (NA ___ ND ___) Door in dormer: No ___ Yes ___:
 _____ (NA ___ ND ___)

Decoration on Dormer: _____ (NA ___ ND ___)

Eaves: Open ___ Boxed ___ None ___ (NA ___ ND ___) Other Trim on Body of House: None ___ Yes ___

Front Porch: Yes ___ No: ___ (NA ___ ND ___) Columns/supports: _____
 _____ (NA ___ ND ___) Orig? Yes ___ No ___ (NA ___ ND ___)

Porch flooring: _____ (NA ___ ND ___)

Foundation of Porch: Piers ___ Full foundation ___ Description _____
 _____ (NA ___ ND ___)

Foundation of porch original? Yes ___ No ___ (NA ___ ND ___) Roof style: _____ (NA ___ ND ___)

Second porch: Back ___ side, not connected to front or back _____ (NA ___ ND ___)

Columns/supports: _____ (NA ___ ND ___)

orig? Yes ___ No ___ (NA ___ ND ___) Porch flooring: _____ (NA ___ ND ___)

Foundation of Porch: Piers ___ Full foundation ___ Description _____
 _____ (NA ___ ND ___)

Foundation of Porch orig? Yes ___ No ___ (NA ___ ND ___) Roof style: _____ (NA ___ ND ___)

Foundation of House: Piers ___ Full foundation ___ Description _____
 _____ Orig? Yes ___ No ___ (NA ___ ND ___)

Addition(s) to House? If yes, fill out additional exterior and interior forms. Describe
 nature of additions _____

_____ (NA ___ ND ___)

Figure
84.

Environment Consultants, Inc., standing structures survey
form, page 2, house exterior continued.

ECI STANDING STRUCTURES FORM

HOUSE, INTERIOR

main house
addition

Completed by: _____

Date: ____/____/____

Field No. _____

Site No. _____

County _____

State _____

ROOM: _____ Condition: Exc ____ Good ____ Fair ____ Very Deteriorated ____

Original Use: _____ Later Use: _____ (NA ____ ND ____)

Describe color/pattern of layers of paint, wallpaper, from latest to earliest:

Walls: 1) _____ (NA ____ ND ____)

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

Trim colors, finish: baseboards / windows / door mouldings / moulding btw ceil. & wall

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____ (NA ____ ND ____)

Floors, material and color: material / width of boards/paint color / linoleum pattern & color

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____ (NA ____ ND ____)

Chimney/flue condition and description: _____

_____ (NA ____ ND ____)

Chimney original? Yes ____ No ____ (NA ____ ND ____) Painted? No ____ Yes: _____

Mantlepiece description _____

_____ None ____ (NA ____ ND ____)

Original fixtures or old furniture in room _____

_____ None ____ (NA ____ ND ____)

Electrical outlets in room? _____ Electric light sockets in room? _____ (NA ____ ND ____)



Environment Consultants, Inc.

Figure
85.

Environment Consultants, Inc., standing structures survey
form, page 3, house interior.

ECI STANDING STRUCTURES FORM

House, Interior, Page 2

Structural Alterations to Interior of Room _____

None (NA ND)

Location, and description or sketch of decorative trim _____

(NA ND)

Location and description of interior doors and interior face of doors to exterior _____

None None extant (NA ND)

Other Observations: _____

Description of interior stairs or entrance to loft, with location: _____

None (NA ND)

Figure
86.

Environment Consultants, Inc., standing structures survey
form, page 4, house interior continued.

ECI STANDING STRUCTURES SURVEY FORM - Proj.

OTHER STANDING
STRUCTURES



Completed by:

Date

Field No.

Site No.

County

State

Well 1 (oldest): Depth (NA ND) Diameter (NA ND)

Material and Construction: (NA ND)

Condition: (NA ND)

Description of wellhouse, pumphouse

None (NA ND)

Well 2: Depth (NA ND) Diameter (NA ND)

Material and Construction: (NA ND)

Condition: (NA ND)

Description of wellhouse, pumphouse

(NA ND)

Well 3: Depth (NA ND) Diameter (NA ND)

Material and Construction: (NA ND)

Condition: (NA ND)

Description of wellhouse, pumphouse

(NA ND)

Cellar: interior length width height (NA ND)

Cellar door: Perpendicular to ground Parallel to ground an an acute angle to ground

(NA ND) Door size: Length width (NA ND)

Use of cellar: (NA ND)

Rationale for determination of use:

(NA ND)

Description of cellar door:

(NA ND)

Cellar materials and construction:

(NA ND)

Figure
87.

Environment Consultants, Inc., standing structures survey
form, page 5, other standing structures.

ECI STANDING STRUCTURES SURVEY FORM

OTHER STANDING STRUCTURES, PAGE 2

Other Outbuildings: Describe present use (and past use if known), plan, materials, construction, color and condition. Include information on both interior and exterior features. Also describe non-house ruins and foundations here.

NO. _____ :

NO. _____ :

NO. _____ :

NO. _____ :

NO. _____ :

Figure
88.

Environment Consultants, Inc., standing structures survey
form, page 6, other standing structures continued.

ENVIRONMENT CONSULTANTS, INC.
BARN SURVEY FORM

Field No. _____



Site No. _____

CONDITION

- _____ excellent, well kept
- _____ good, needs paint or minor repairs
- _____ fair, safe but sagging
- _____ poor, unsafe
- _____ no data

COLOR
ORIGINAL

- _____ red with white trim
 - _____ white corners
 - _____ white under hood
 - _____ white around windows
 - _____ white battens on door interiors
 - _____ white doors on interior
 - _____ other _____
 - _____ no data
- _____ all red
- _____ all white
- _____ unpainted
- _____ other _____
- _____ no data

PRESENT

- _____ same as historic
- _____ changed
 - _____ color now _____
 - _____ date changed _____
- _____ no data

ORIENTATION

- _____ direction you are facing when looking at
 - _____ front of the barn
 - _____ front of barn is gable end
 - _____ front of barn is side
- _____ no data

NUMBER OF STORIES AND LEANTOS

STORIES

- _____ basement
- _____ ground floor
- _____ loft
- _____ 2nd floor
- _____ 3rd floor
- _____ other _____
- _____ no data

LEAN-TO(S)

- | | (orig.) | (added later) | (date) | (n.d.) |
|-----------------|---------|---------------|--------|--------|
| _____ none | | | | |
| _____ left | | | | |
| _____ right | | | | |
| _____ rear | | | | |
| _____ all three | | | | |
| _____ no data | | | | |

SLOPE OF LEAN-TO ROOF

- _____ unchanging from roof
- _____ slope changes
- _____ not connected to barn roof

KIND OF BARN

- _____ horse barn
 - _____ runway II to ridge line
 - _____ runway I to ridge line
- _____ cattle barn (no central alley)
 - _____ roof line unbroken
 - _____ roof line broken
- _____ pole barn
- _____ bank barn
 - _____ built into hill
 - _____ with ramp
 - _____ entrance on long side
 - _____ entrance on short side
- _____ english barn
- _____ round or octagonal barn
- _____ horse barn w/cow lean-to
- _____ dairy barn
- _____ other _____
- _____ no data

STRUCTURE

- _____ heavy timber
- _____ frame
- _____ balloon frame
- _____ no data
- _____ ridgepole
 - _____ no ridgepole
 - _____ no data
- _____ handmade trusses
- _____ prefab trusses
- _____ no data
- _____ structural members pinned
- _____ structural members nailed
- _____ no data

Figure
89.

Environment Consultants, Inc., barn survey form, page 1.

<p>BARN MATERIALS - FOUNDATION</p> <p>_____ no foundation originally or now</p> <p>_____ original foundation intact</p> <p>_____ original foundation replaced</p> <p>_____ date replaced</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>ORIGINAL MATERIALS</p> <p>_____ puddled clay</p> <p>_____ poured concrete</p> <p>_____ rammed earth</p> <p>_____ concrete block</p> <p>_____ earth bricks</p> <p>_____ limestone</p> <p>_____ fieldstone w/clay</p> <p>_____ fieldstone w/cement</p> <p>_____ brick</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p>_____ mortared</p> <p>_____ not mortared</p> <p>_____ not applicable</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>PRESENT MATERIALS</p> <p>_____ puddled clay</p> <p>_____ poured concrete</p> <p>_____ rammed earth</p> <p>_____ concrete block</p> <p>_____ earth bricks</p> <p>_____ limestone</p> <p>_____ fieldstone w/clay</p> <p>_____ fieldstone w/cement</p> <p>_____ brick</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p>_____ mortared</p> <p>_____ not mortared</p> <p>_____ not applicable</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>BARN MATERIALS - ROOF</p> <p>_____ original roof</p> <p>_____ reroofed</p> <p>_____ date</p> <p>_____ roof materials same as original</p> <p>_____ roof materials changed to _____</p>	<p>ORIGINAL MATERIALS</p> <p>_____ wood</p> <p>_____ shingles</p> <p>_____ board and batten</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p>_____ corrugated iron</p> <p>_____ other sheet metal</p> <p>_____ asphalt</p> <p>_____ shingles</p> <p>_____ sheets</p> <p>_____ no date</p> <p>_____ tarpaper and lath</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>BARN MATERIALS - SIDES</p> <p>ORIGINAL</p> <p>_____ horizontal siding, wood</p> <p>_____ ship lap</p> <p>_____ width</p> <p>_____ plain boards</p> <p>_____ untapered clapboard</p> <p>_____ tapered clapboard</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>_____ vertical siding, wood</p> <p>_____ board and batten</p> <p>_____ plain battens</p> <p>_____ decorative battens</p> <p>_____ plain boards</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>_____ joining of vertical boards</p> <p>_____ no</p> <p>_____ yes (draw) _____</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>_____ wood shingles</p> <p>_____ machined</p> <p>_____ hand-made</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>_____ puddled clay</p> <p>_____ rammed earth</p> <p>_____ fieldstone w/clay</p> <p>_____ tile</p> <p>_____ metal siding</p> <p>_____ corrugated</p> <p>_____ stamped</p> <p>_____ asbestos siding</p> <p>_____ sheets</p> <p>_____ shingles</p> <p>_____ log</p>
--	--

Figure
90.

Environment Consultants, Inc., barn survey form, page 2.

<p>PRESENT</p> <p>_____ same as original</p> <p>_____ different _____</p> <p>_____ date changed _____</p> <p>ROOF TYPE</p> <p>_____ gable</p> <p>_____ greek revival return</p> <p>_____ no greek revival return</p> <p>_____ gambrel</p> <p>_____ extended eaves</p> <p>_____ no extended eaves</p> <p>_____ hipped</p> <p>_____ arches</p> <p>_____ arch begins at plate</p> <p>_____ arch begins further up on wall</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>_____ gambrel with hiplet</p> <p>_____ gable with hiplet</p> <p>_____ hipped with gablet</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p>_____ no data _____</p> <p>DORMERS</p> <p>_____ Number</p> <p>_____ gable roofed</p> <p>_____ gambrel roofed</p> <p>_____ shed roofed</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>_____ used as elevator windows</p> <p>_____ yes</p> <p>_____ no</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>CUPOLAS</p> <p>_____ Number</p> <p>_____ louvered wood (describe) _____</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>_____ plain, two gables</p> <p>_____ fancy</p> <p>_____ 4 gables on straight</p> <p>_____ 4 gables rotated</p> <p>_____ gambrel roofed</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>_____ metal</p> <p>LIGHTNING RODS</p> <p>_____ Number</p> <p>_____ plain</p> <p>_____ knobbed, color</p> <p>_____ knob(s) broken</p> <p>_____ no data</p>	<p>LOCATION</p> <p>_____ center</p> <p>_____ n s e w end</p> <p>_____ n s e w end</p> <p>_____ in from n s e w end</p> <p>_____ in from n s e w end</p> <p>_____ at point of hay hood</p> <p>_____ on top of cupola</p> <p>OTHER ROOF FEATURES</p> <p>WEATHER VANES</p> <p>_____ Number</p> <p>_____ Location _____</p> <p>_____ original</p> <p>_____ not original</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>OTHER FEATURES</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>BARN HARDWARE</p> <p>_____ original</p> <p>_____ replacement</p> <p>_____ what replaced? _____</p> <p>_____ date _____</p> <p>_____ part of hardware is hand made</p> <p>location and description of hand made hardware _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____ hardware is all machined</p> <p>HAY HOOD</p> <p>_____ no</p> <p>_____ yes</p> <p>_____ triangle</p> <p>_____ truncated triangle</p> <p>_____ enclosed</p> <p>_____ unenclosed</p> <p>_____ square</p> <p>_____ plain (unenclosed, unbraced)</p> <p>_____ hay door incorporated</p> <p>_____ unenclosed, braced</p> <p>_____ enclosed, braced</p> <p>_____ enclosed, unbraced</p> <p>_____ no data</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p>Describe: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
---	--

Figure
91.

Environment Consultants, Inc., barn survey form, page 3.

HAY DOOR IN GABLE

- ☐ no
☐ yes
 ☐ flops
 ☐ slides down
 ☐ opens out - 2 pieces
 ☐ opens in - 2 pieces
 ☐ 4 pieces - opens out and up
 ☐ other _____
 ☐ no data

SMALLER HAY DOOR

- ☐ no
☐ yes
 ☐ below hay door
 ☐ off to side
 ☐ left
 ☐ right

HAY DOOR AT LOFT LEVEL

- ☐ no
☐ yes
 ☐ opens out - 2 pieces
 ☐ opens in - 2 pieces
 ☐ opens out, hinged at left
 ☐ opens out, hinged at right
 ☐ opens up
 ☐ other _____
 ☐ no data

OTHER DECORATION

- ☐ no
☐ yes (describe) _____

DRAIN PIPES

- ☐ original drainpipes
 ☐ in Y shape at gable end
 ☐ sloping across gable end
 ☐ other _____
☐ original drainpipes gone
 former location _____
 ☐ no data
☐ no drainpipes
☐ no data

Figure
92.

Environment Consultants, Inc., barn survey form, page 4.

APPENDIX C

House Site Survey Forms

HOUSE TYPES

As mentioned earlier, architecture may be examined in light of the cultural practices its form and style reflect. The systematic study of American houses with respect to cultural patterns is still in its infancy. Until recently, most architectural history has been descriptive. The most current research in the field has focused on interior and exterior uses of space, and the "rules of grammar" by which a house is built or altered in culturally agreed-upon ways. Folk architectural grammar evolves gradually, and changes little from generation to generation unless the larger culture undergoes rapid or significant change.

In an attempt to study the way that architecture on the frontier changed in response to migration experiences, new and different natural resources, and the formation of new communities, we have included a typological checklist in the survey form. Borrowed and adapted from several sources, it is designed to record consistently several variables currently thought to be of "highest order" in the grammar of house construction. The information such a checklist approach yields will of course be very limited, and measured plans and photographs will still be necessary in documenting a site with standing structures. The checklist will, however, cut down field recording time while providing useful standardized information.

It should be noted that the typology applies best to houses built traditionally, including those built in the folk mode, the transition period between folk and cottage planbook modes of building, and pre-twentieth century vernacular cottages. Non-modular planbook, bungalow, and more modern houses built non-traditionally are at present lumped together in the "other plan" category.

In earlier folk housing studies, frequently occurring combinations were given names, such as I-house, hall and parlor, saddlebag, dogtrot, and so on. Some of these types are illustrated in the pages following the house types survey form. However, lack of consistency in variable selection, combined with indiscriminate application of existing terms, and the coining of duplicative labels, has led to a great deal of confusion in dealing with folk houses.

One way to overcome this problem is to record variables independently so that they may be combined and recombined in different ways to discover meaningful spatial patterns. Using variables independently also allows more freedom in discussing temporal change. For instance, when full chimneys were replaced by stoves, options of their placement within the house became more numerous. The distinction between saddlebag and Cumberland types was lost in the process, but both house types can still be classed as double-cell, single-depth, double front door houses with chimney flues. Therefore, the folk conceptual type is still very much in use regardless of which form was its antecedent. Similarly, additions to the original cell(s) of a house in modular fashion might change the

traditional type it is identified by while obscuring the process of evolutionary change by which it was derived.

The house typology included here is a modified (improved) version of the format actually used in this survey. Information for categories added during analysis was collected either in written form during the survey or taken from survey photographs.

PLAN

This category refers not to the full plan of the house but rather to the relationship of the facade to the rooms of the house. PLAN and DEPTH together make up what is normally considered the plan of a house. PLAN refers only to the original portions of the house except as noted in the entries including additive changes. Examples of each plan type are given below. Where interior access is possible, T-, L-, and central-hall plans may be treated in terms of their interior activity spaces. Where interior access is not possible, they are classed simply as T's, L's and double-cell with closed passage. The term cell has been substituted for the traditional folk term "pen," since "pen" can carry the connotation of log construction and/or animal housing.

DEPTH

The number of rooms deep in a house may be easily ascertained, except in cases where the exterior fenestration does not provide sufficient clues to interior arrangement, or in the case of L- and T-plans. As with PLAN, a distinction is made between original building units and later additions and modifications.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE

ADDITIONS are defined as added rooms or other living spaces. ALTERATIONS consist of modifications to existing spaces to convert them to new functions. Examples of additions are adding rooms into an L- or T-space so that the depth of the house is not changed, or raising the roof to create a second story. Examples of modifications include enclosing porches, or adding dormers and finishing loft spaces.

STORIES

One-story houses may or may not include a basement and/or finished attic. One-and-one-half story houses have usable loft spaces which are bigger than normal attic spaces but not full stories.

MAIN ROOF

Roof types are illustrated below. For purposes of this typology, roof types of additions or wings of houses have not been included, although they often differ from the main roof type.

BASEMENT

Storm or food cellars are included in this category because their function is similar if not identical to basements. Other and none, however, refer to presence or absence of a basement proper.

PORCHES

Porches may be one of the most significant and least studied aspect of the changing uses of folk and vernacular domestic spaces. Both climatic and cultural factors affect porch size, style and treatment. A full porch is defined arbitrarily as a porch covering more than 75% of the elevation. Partial porches include all porches falling inside this limit, as well as porches defined by projecting wings or additions.

FRONT DOORS

Door placement and fenestration (window placement and design) are telling clues to arrangement of interior spaces. Fenestration, while often symmetrical, is virtually impossible to classify in a checklist format. Door placement has definite temporal and regional variations that aid in identifying the cultural background of the builder, and/or placing the construction of the house in a general time period.

CHIMNEYS

Full chimneys are one of the chief definitional characteristics of folk architectural types. Chimney placement has been schematically represented as shown below, for the main unit only. All gable-entry houses have in this version of the typology been classed as "other" because they occur infrequently, but when working in other culture regions, such as the Coastal South, the checklist in this category will need to be expanded. Whether the chimney occurs with a fireplace or serves as a flue can be an important temporal marker.

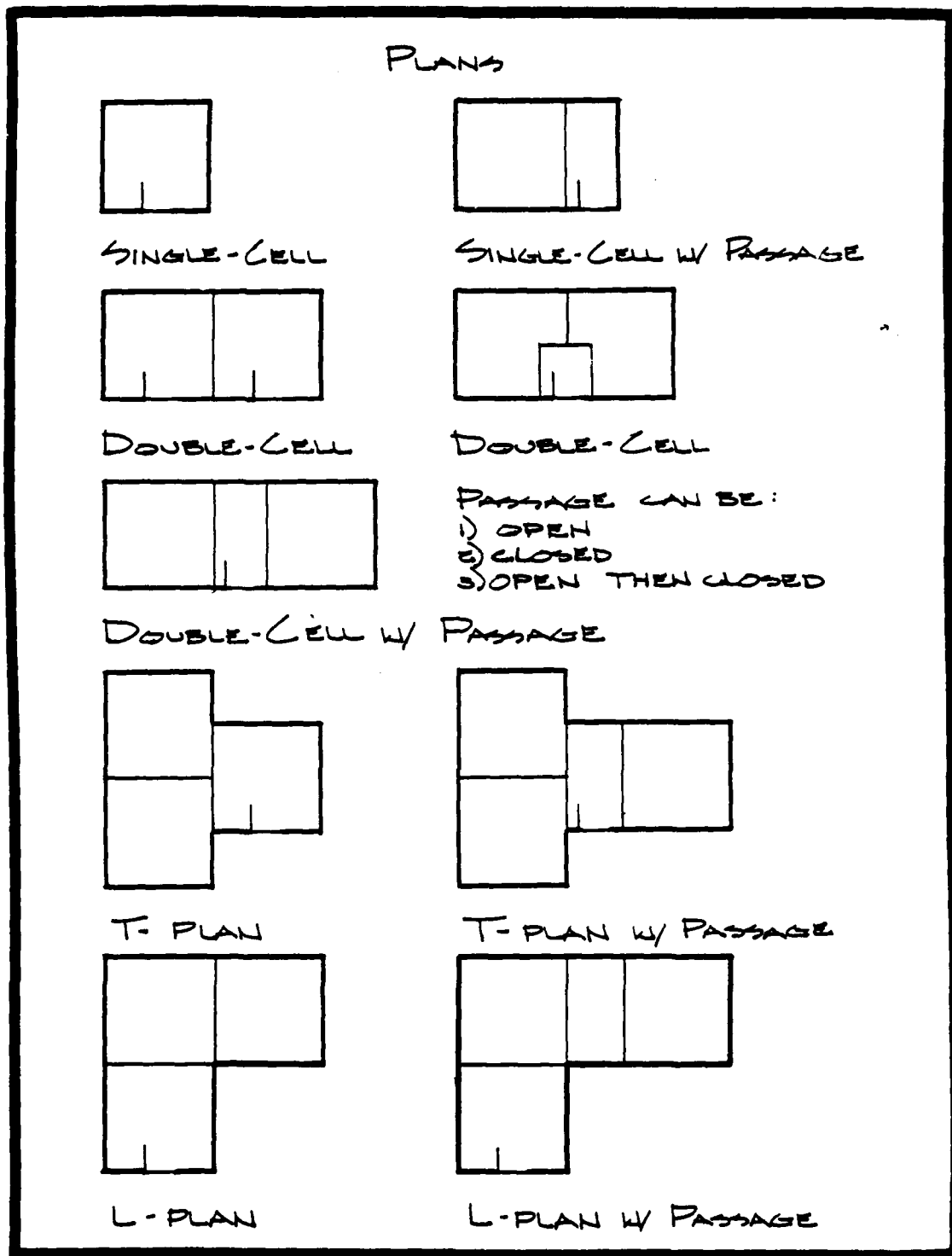
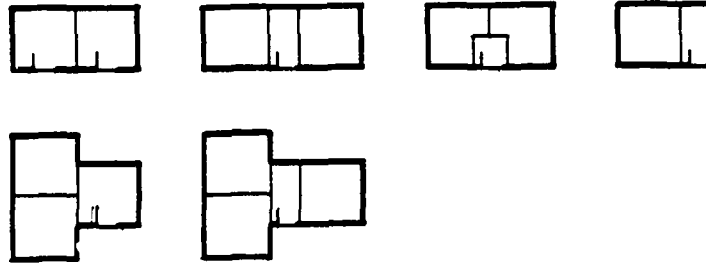


Figure
93.

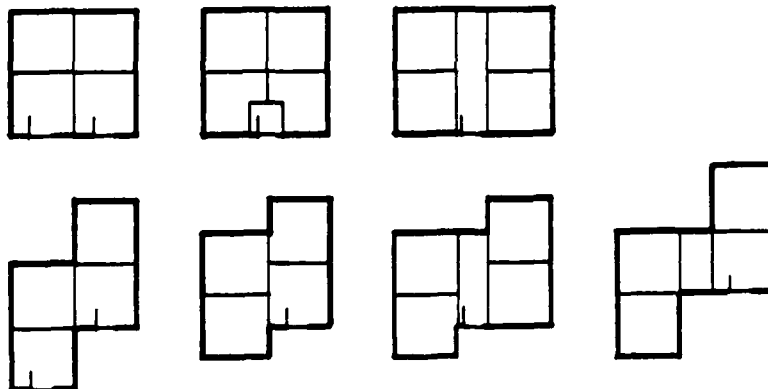
Kinds of house plans using modular typology system (from
Baird and Shaddox 1981).

DEPTH FROM FRONT ELEVATION



SINGLE DEPTH

THE ORIGINAL STRUCTURE IS SINGLE DEPTH. ADDITIONS CAN THEN MAKE IT DOUBLE OR TRIPLE IN DEPTH.



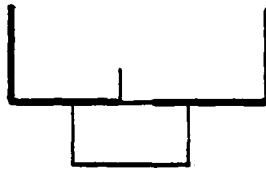
DOUBLE DEPTH

THE ORIGINAL STRUCTURE IS DOUBLE DEPTH. ADDITIONS CAN MAKE IT TRIPLE IN DEPTH.

Figure
94.

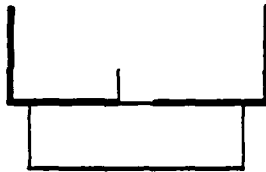
Examples of house depth when using modular typology
system (from Baird and Shaddox 1981).

PORCHES



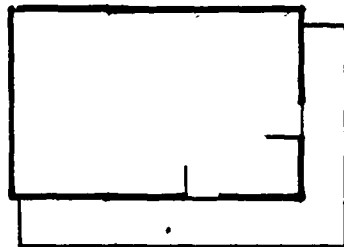
A PARTIAL PORCH IS ONE WHICH ONLY FUNCTIONS TO SHELTER DOORWAYS.

PARTIAL - FRONT, BACK, OR SIDE



A FULL PORCH IS ONE THAT SPANS 75% OR MORE OF THE ELEVATION.

FULL - FRONT, BACK, OR SIDE



A VERANDA SPANS ONE ELEVATION AND AT LEAST HALF OF THE NEXT ELEVATION.

VERANDA

STORY HEIGHT

STORY HEIGHT IS DEFINED BY COUNTING FROM THE GROUND UP.



Figure
95.

Porch and number of stories definitions (from Baird and Shaddox 1981).

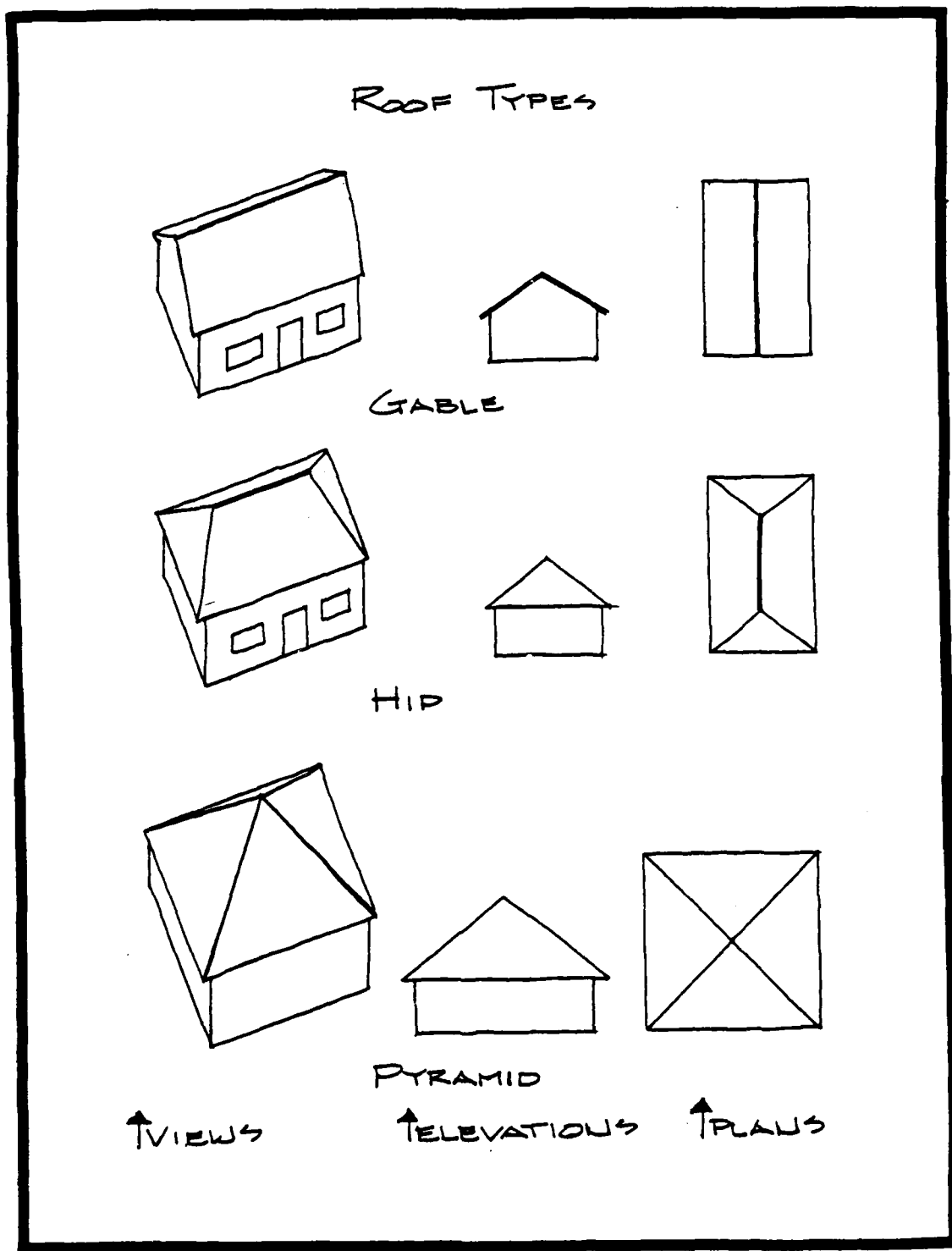


Figure 96. Illustrations of roof types (from Baird and Shaddox 1981).

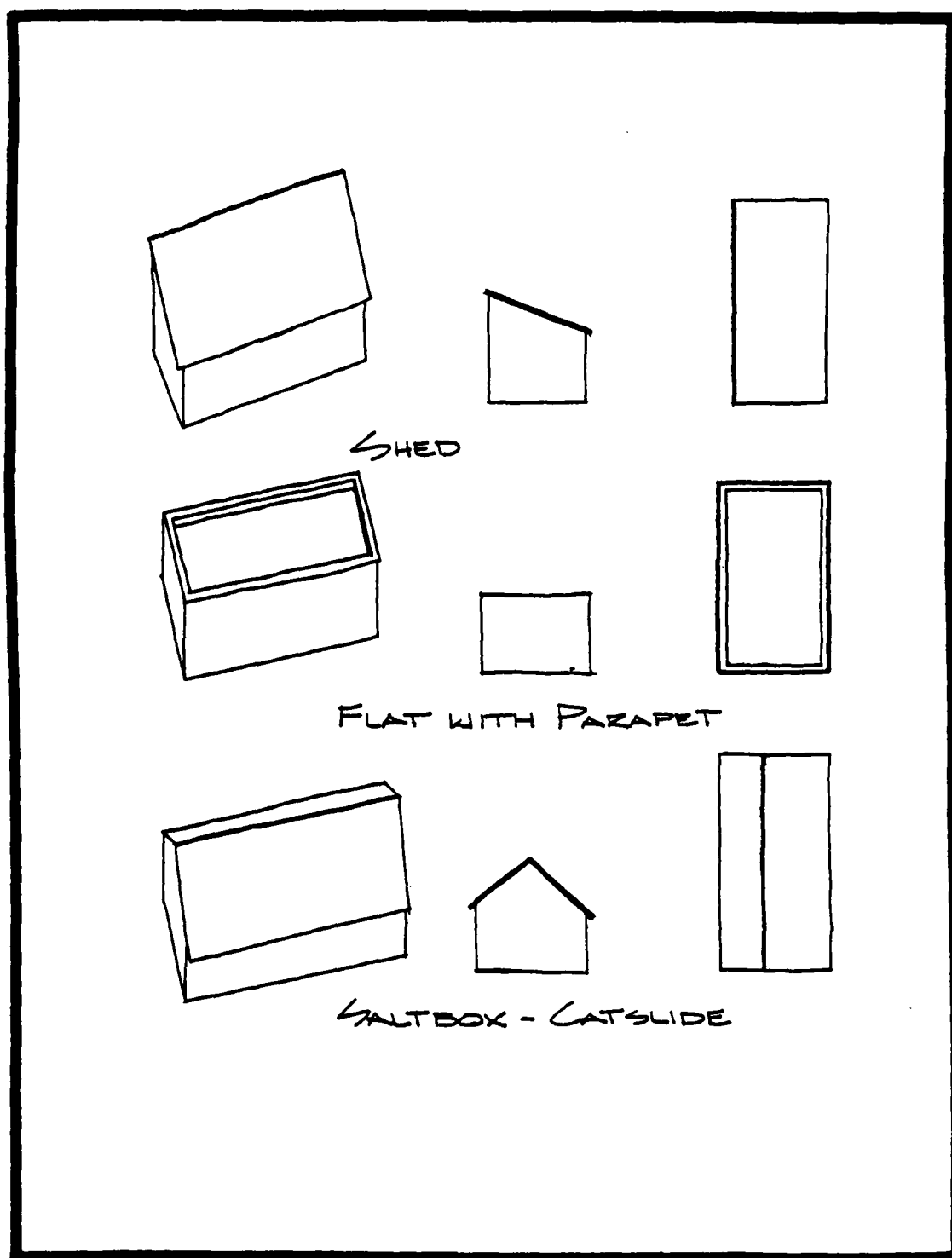
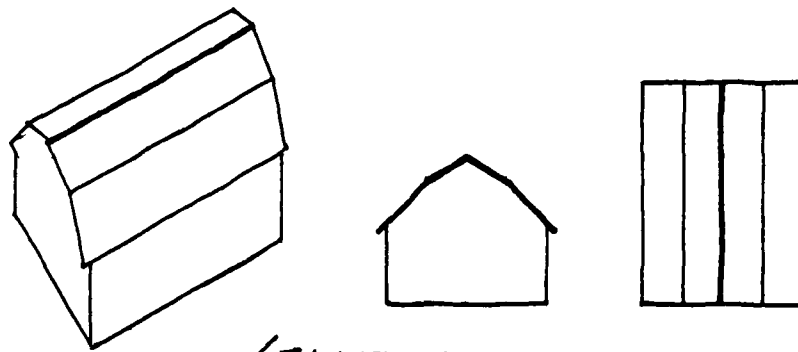
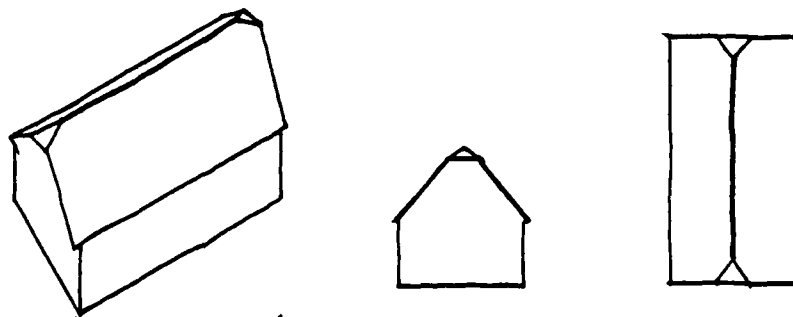


Figure
97.

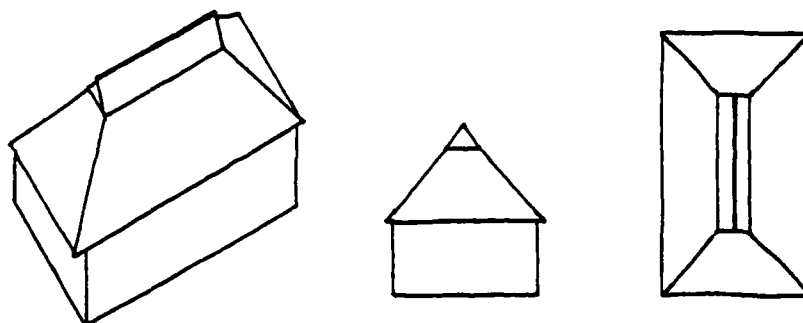
Roof types continued.



GAMBREL



GABLE WITH HIPLET
(HIPPED GABLE)



HIP WITH GABLET

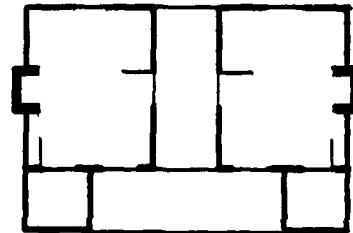
Figure
98.

Roof types continued.

DOGTROT

PLAN

- TWO SEPARATE ROOMS WITH A BREEZEWAY BETWEEN
- BREEZEWAY MUST HAVE BEEN BUILT OPEN FOR HOUSE TO BE A DOGTROT
- ONE OR TWO CHIMNEYS
- PORCHES VARY
- ADDITIONAL ROOMS COULD HAVE BEEN ADDED



T-PAN VARIATION

ELEVATION

- WINDOW PLACEMENT CAN VARY
- ORIGINALLY BUILT OF LOG BUT CAN BE COVERED WITH OR OF BOARDS AND BATTEN OR CLAPBOARD
- CAN BE BUTTED BOARD IN BREEZEWAY AND ON FACADES UNDER PORCH
- GABLE ROOF
- NO TRIM

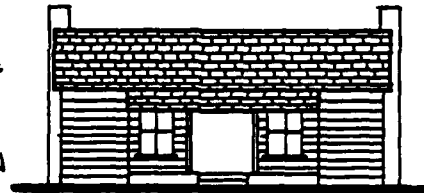


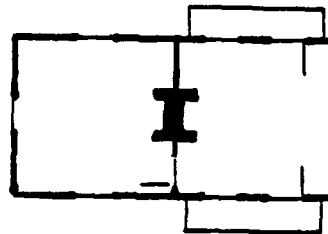
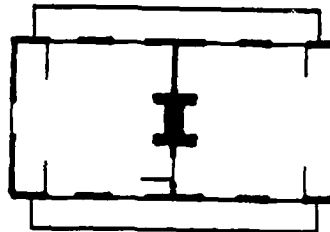
Figure
99.

Characteristics and features of the dogtrot folk house type
(from Baird and Shaddox 1981).

SADDLE BAG

PLAN

- TWO SYMMETRICAL ROOMS
- CENTRAL CHIMNEY
- PORCHES CAN VARY
- OPPOSED FRONT AND REAR DOORS



ELEVATION

- DOORS AND WINDOWS CAN VARY
- BUILT OF LOG OR FINISHED IN BOARD AND BATTEN OR CLAPBOARD
- NO TRIM
- GABLE ROOF

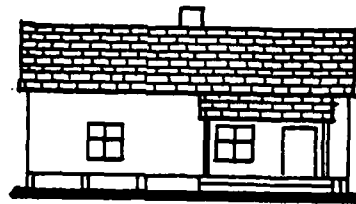


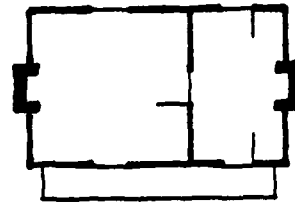
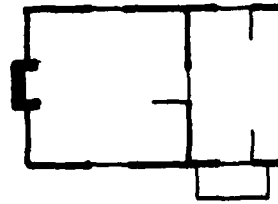
Figure
100.

Characteristics and features of the saddlebag folk house type (from Baird and Shaddox 1981).

HALL AND PARLOR

PLAN

- ASSYMETRICAL
- TWO ROOMS
- ONE OR TWO CHIMNEYS, END OR CENTRAL
- OPPOSING FRONT AND BACK DOORS
- PORCHES CAN VARY



ELEVATION

- WINDOWS CAN VARY
- FINISHED IN BOARD AND BATTEN OR CLAPBOARD
- NO TRIM
- GABLE ROOF

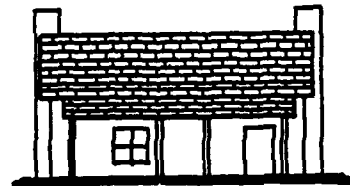


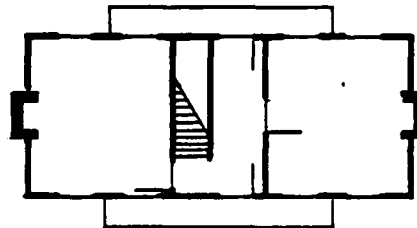
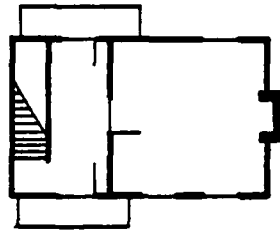
Figure
101.

Characteristics and features of the hall and parlor folk house type (from Baird and Shaddox 1981).

I HOUSE

PLAN

- EITHER TWO ASYMMETRICAL ROOMS OR THREE ROOMS WITH TWO SYMMETRICAL
- STAIRS IN SMALLER ROOM OR CENTRAL HALL
- CHIMNEY(S) AT END(S)
- CAN HAVE ADDITIONS TO THE BACK
- MAIN DOOR IN HALL
- OPPOSING FRONT AND REAR DOORS



ELEVATION

- ALWAYS TWO-STORY
- PORCHES VARY
- MAIN ROOF IS GABLE
- NO TRIM
- FINISHING MATERIALS CAN VARY



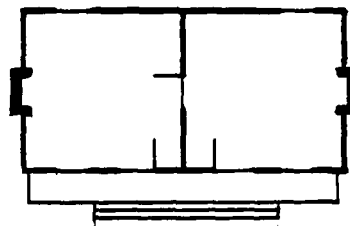
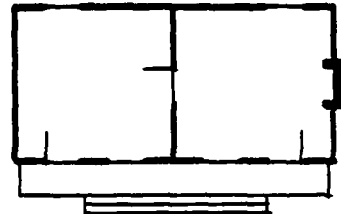
Figure 102.

Characteristics and features of the I-house folk house type (from Baird and Shaddox 1981).

CUMBERLAND

PLAN

- TWO SYMMETRICAL ROOMS - PROBABLY HAS MORE ROOMS NOW
- CAN HAVE NONE, ONE OR TWO CHIMNEYS (END)
- FRONT PORCH SPANS FULL LENGTH
- INTERIOR DOOR CAN VARY



ELEVATION

- PAIRED DOORS AND WINDOWS
- FINISHED IN BOARD AND BATTEN OR CLAPBOARD
- NO TRIM

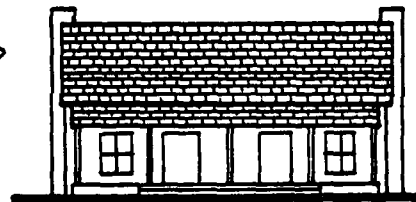


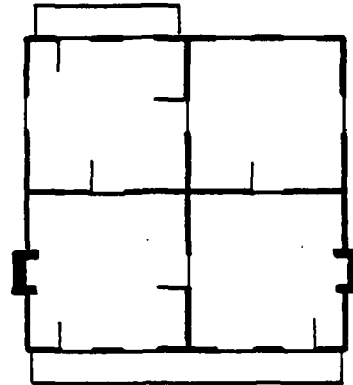
Figure
103.

Characteristics and features of the Cumberland folk house type (from Baird and Shaddox 1981).

SOUTHERN PYRAMIDAL

PLAN

- APPROXIMATELY SQUARE IN PLAN WITH FOUR SYMMETRICAL ROOMS
- CAN HAVE NONE, ONE, OR TWO CHIMNEYS
- FRONT PORCH SPANS FULL LENGTH
- INTERIOR DOORS CAN VARY



ELEVATION

- PAIRED DOORS AND WINDOWS
- FINISHED IN BOARD AND BATTEN OR CLAPBOARD
- NO TRIM
- STEEP TO MEDIUM PITCH ROOF
- ROOF ALTERNATIVES

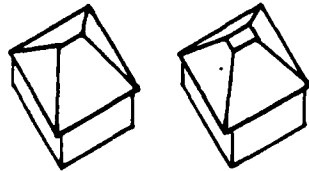
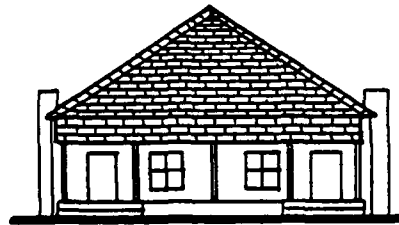


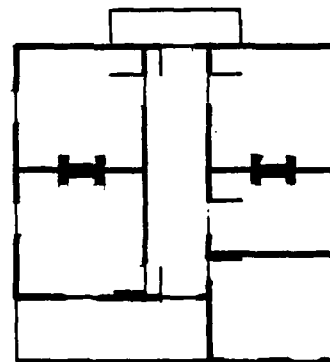
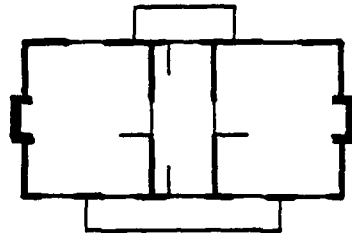
Figure
104.

Characteristics and features of the southern pyramidal folk house type (from Baird and Shaddox 1981).

GEORGIAN

PLAN

- SYMMETRICAL ROOMS WITH CENTRAL HALL AND DOOR
- TWIN CHIMNEYS
- PORCHES CAN VARY
- CAN BE TWO STORIES WITH STAIRS IN THE HALL
- INTERIOR DOORS CAN VARY



EXPANDED GEORGIAN

ELEVATION

- SYMMETRICALLY PAIRED OR SINGLE WINDOWS
- FINISHED WITH CLAPBOARDS
- NO TRIM
- USUALLY GABLE ROOF BUT CAN VARY



Figure 105.

Characteristics and features of the Georgian folk house type (from Baird and Shaddox 1981).

SHOTGUN

PLAN

- THREE OR FOUR NARROW ROOMS DEEP WITH NO HALL
- NO CHIMNEYS
- PORCH SPANS FULL LENGTH OF FRONT
- INTERIOR DOORS CAN VARY



ELEVATION

- DOOR AND WINDOWS CAN VARY
- FINISHED WITH BOARD AND BATTEN, CLAPBOARD, OR SIDING
- NO TRIM
- GABLE ROOF

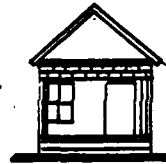


Figure 106.

Characteristics and features of the Shotgun folk house type (from Baird and Shaddox 1981).

PLAN BOOK

PLAN BOOKS HOMES CAME INTO USE AS TOWNS GREW. THE VICTORIAN COTTAGES AS WELL AS BUNGALOWS WERE THE MOST POPULAR DURING THOSE PERIODS OF URBAN GROWTH. THE PLANS CAME FROM LUMBERYARDS, BUILDERS, AND PUBLICATIONS. TODAY, MOST HOMES ARE OF PLAN BOOK EXTRACTIONS WITH THE PLANS COMING MAINLY FROM 'PLAN SHOPS'. THESE HOMES, THEN AND NOW, HAVE AN ORGANIZED, ECONOMIC LOOK TO THEM. STYLISTIC DETAILS AND MATERIALS INCLUDE WHATEVER IS IN FASHION AT THE TIME.

BUNGALOW 1890-1940

NEXT TO THE VICTORIAN STYLES, THE BUNGALOW WAS THE MOST POPULAR OF THE PLAN BOOK HOMES. THIS HOUSE TYPE VARIES FROM SIMPLE AND SMALL TO LARGE ELABORATE VERSIONS WITH COMPLICATED INTERSECTING GABLE ROOFS. SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS ARE:

- SMALL WINDOWS FLANKING CHIMNEYS
- TAPERED PORCH POSTS
- BATTERED PORCH PIERS
- EXPOSED PORCH FRAMING
- GABLE END WINDOWS
- EXTERIOR CHIMNEY
- SKIRT
- SUN PORCH

Figure
107.

Characteristics and features of the planbook and bungalow styled houses (from Baird and Shaddox 1981).

APPENDIX D

**Exterior Building Plans and Site Plans
for Significant Sites**

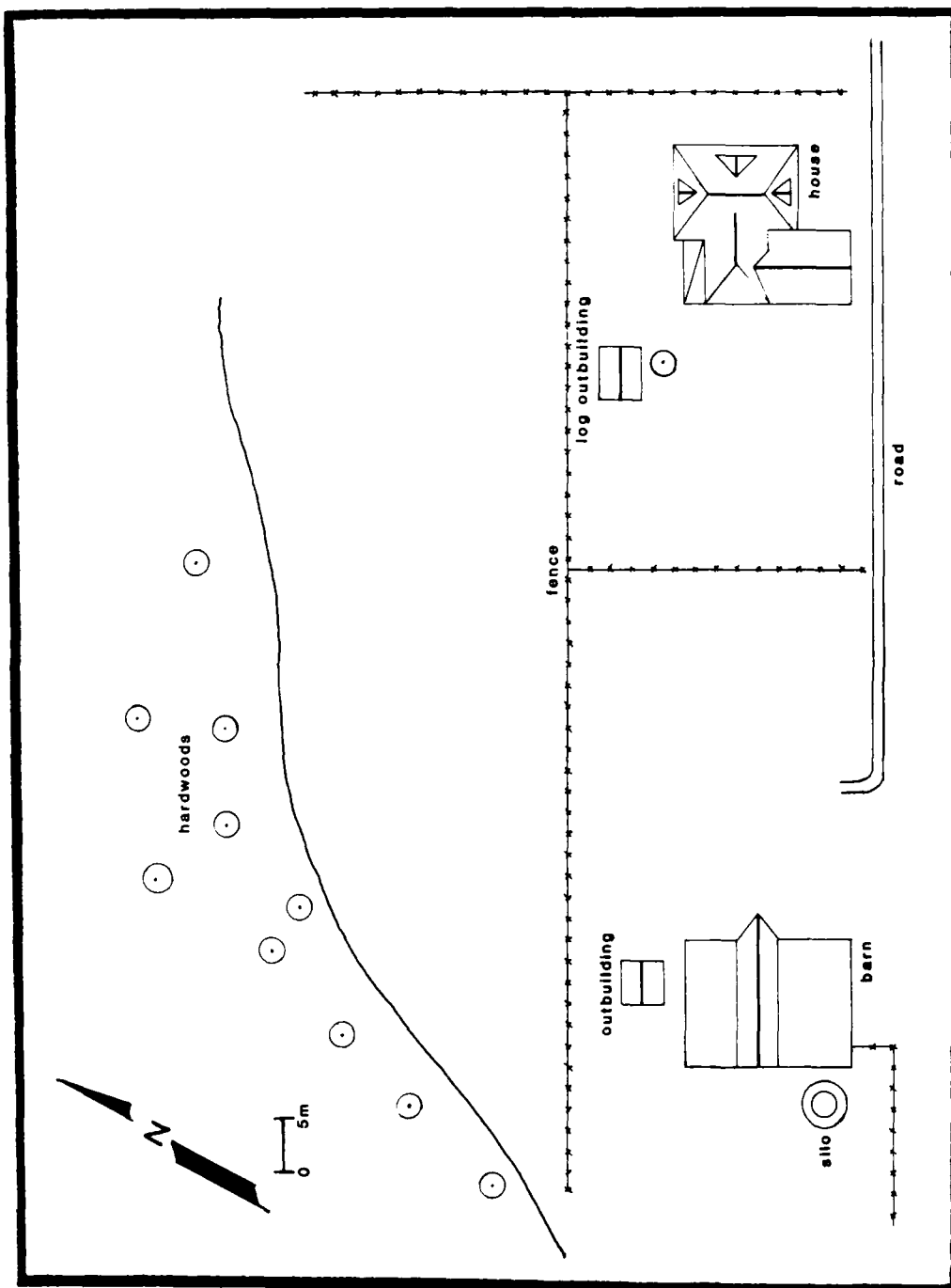


Figure 108. Site plan, site FN6, showing location of log outbuilding.

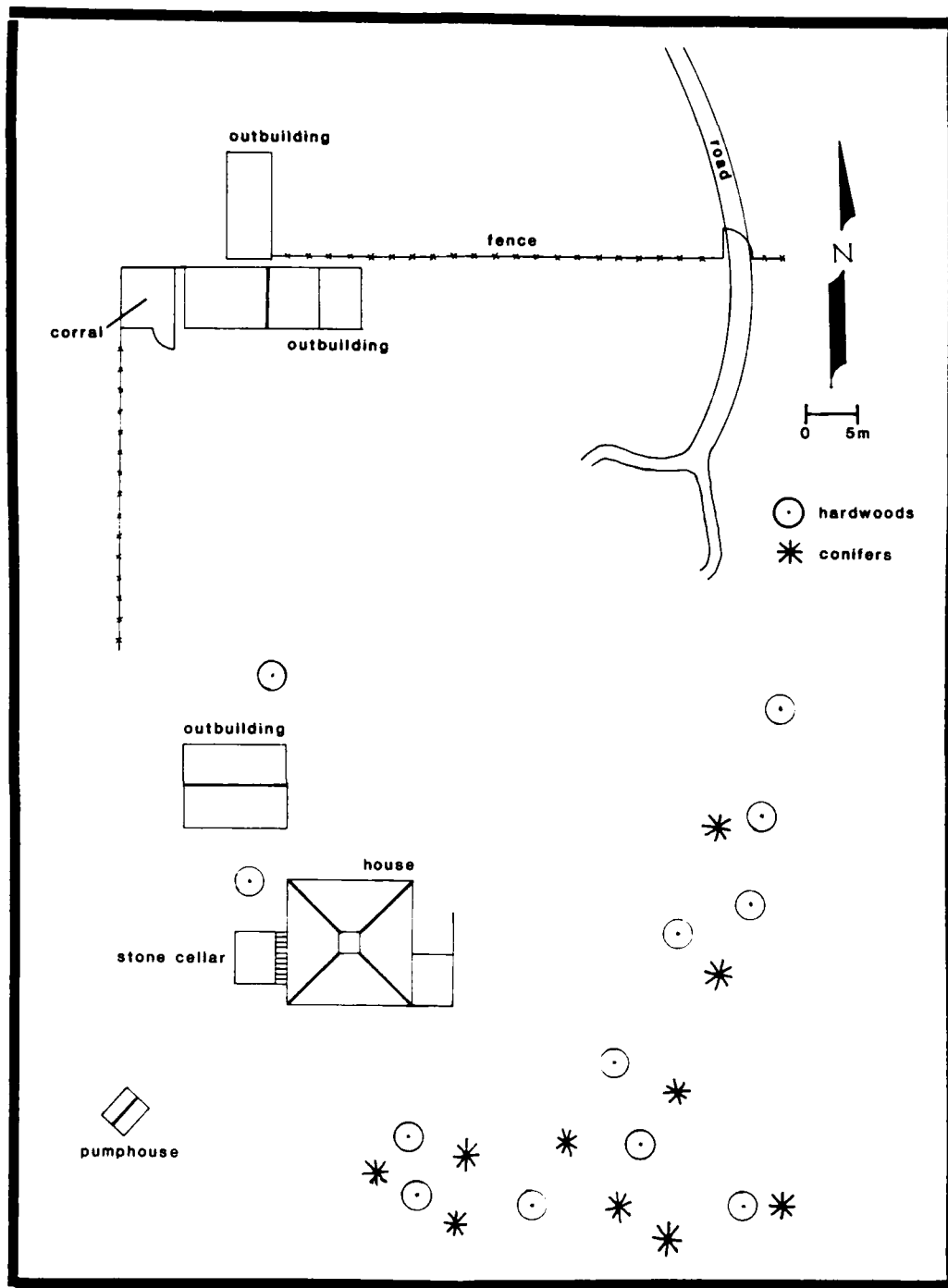


Figure Site plan, site FN10.

109.

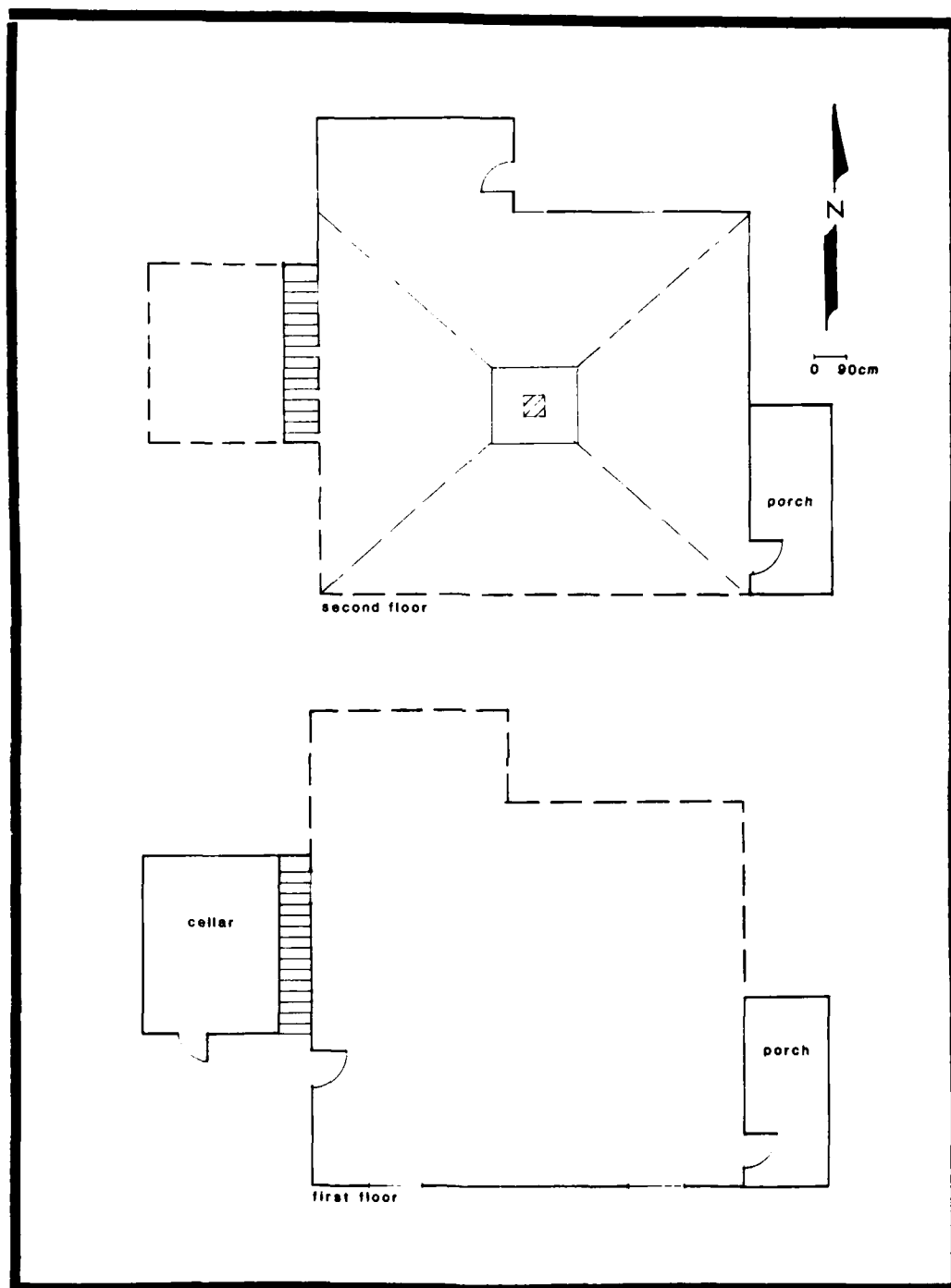


Figure 110. Exterior floor plans, stone house and cellar, FN10.

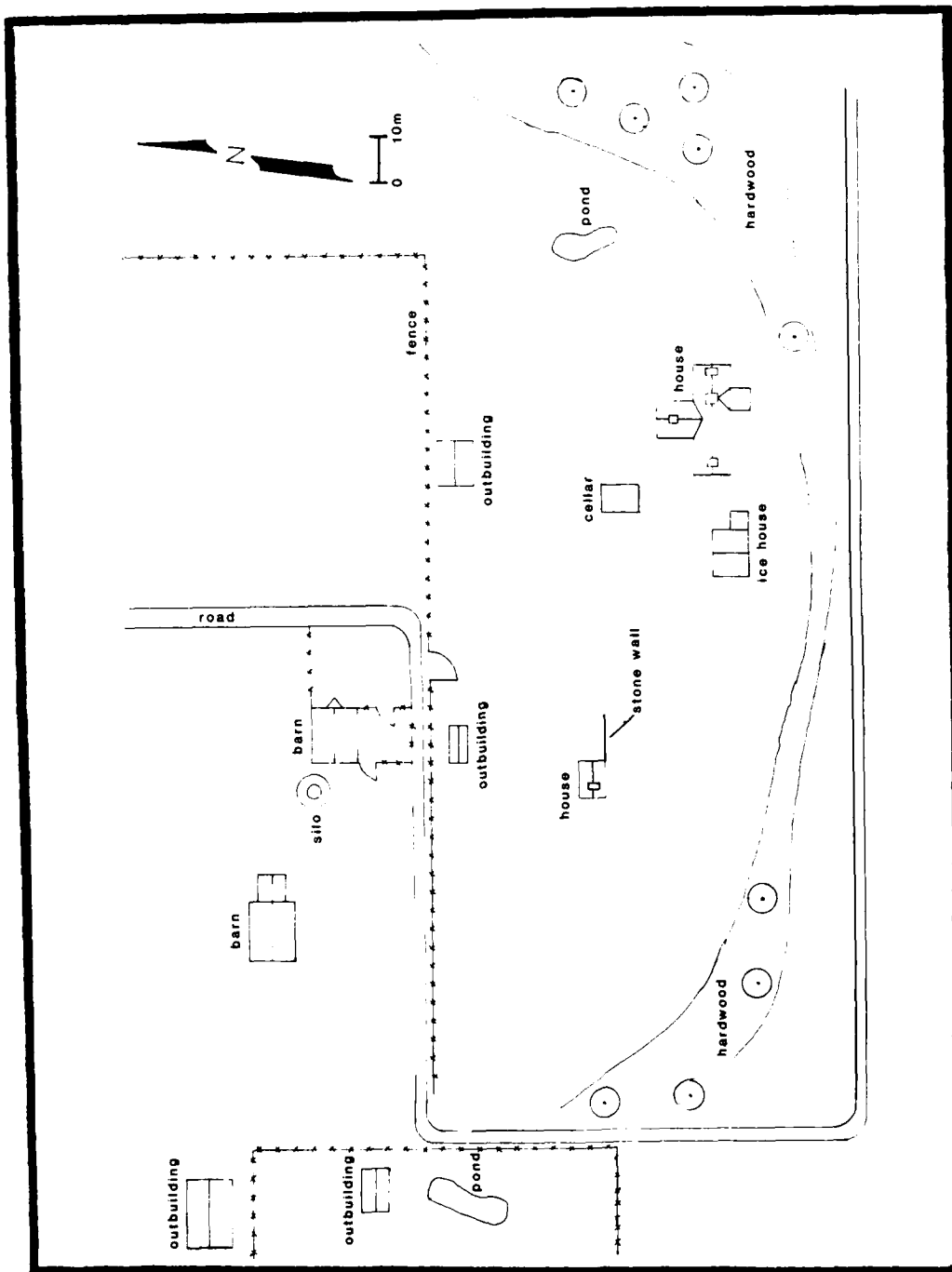


Figure Site plan, site FN25.

111.

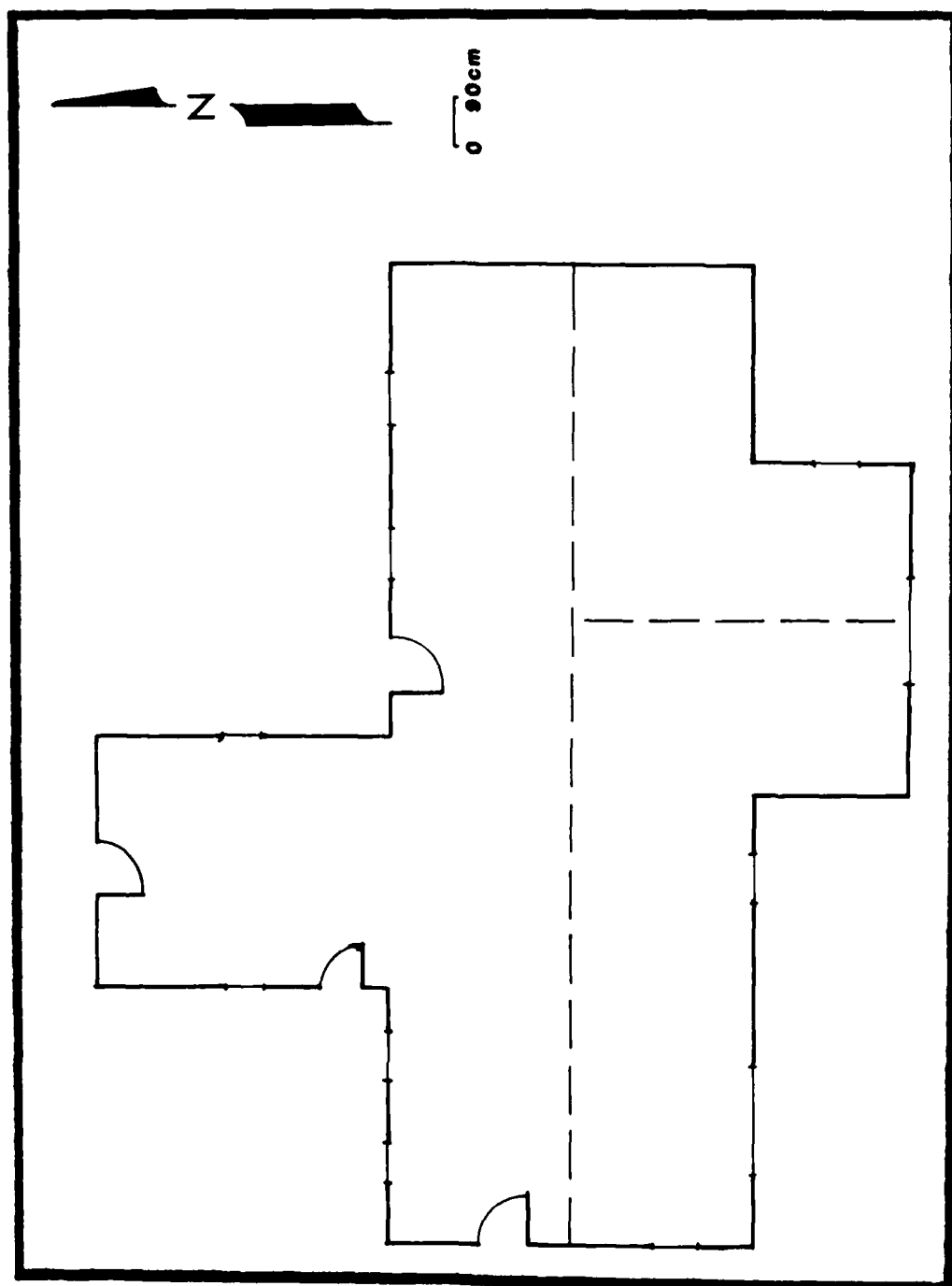


Figure 112. Exterior floor plan, stone house, site FN25.

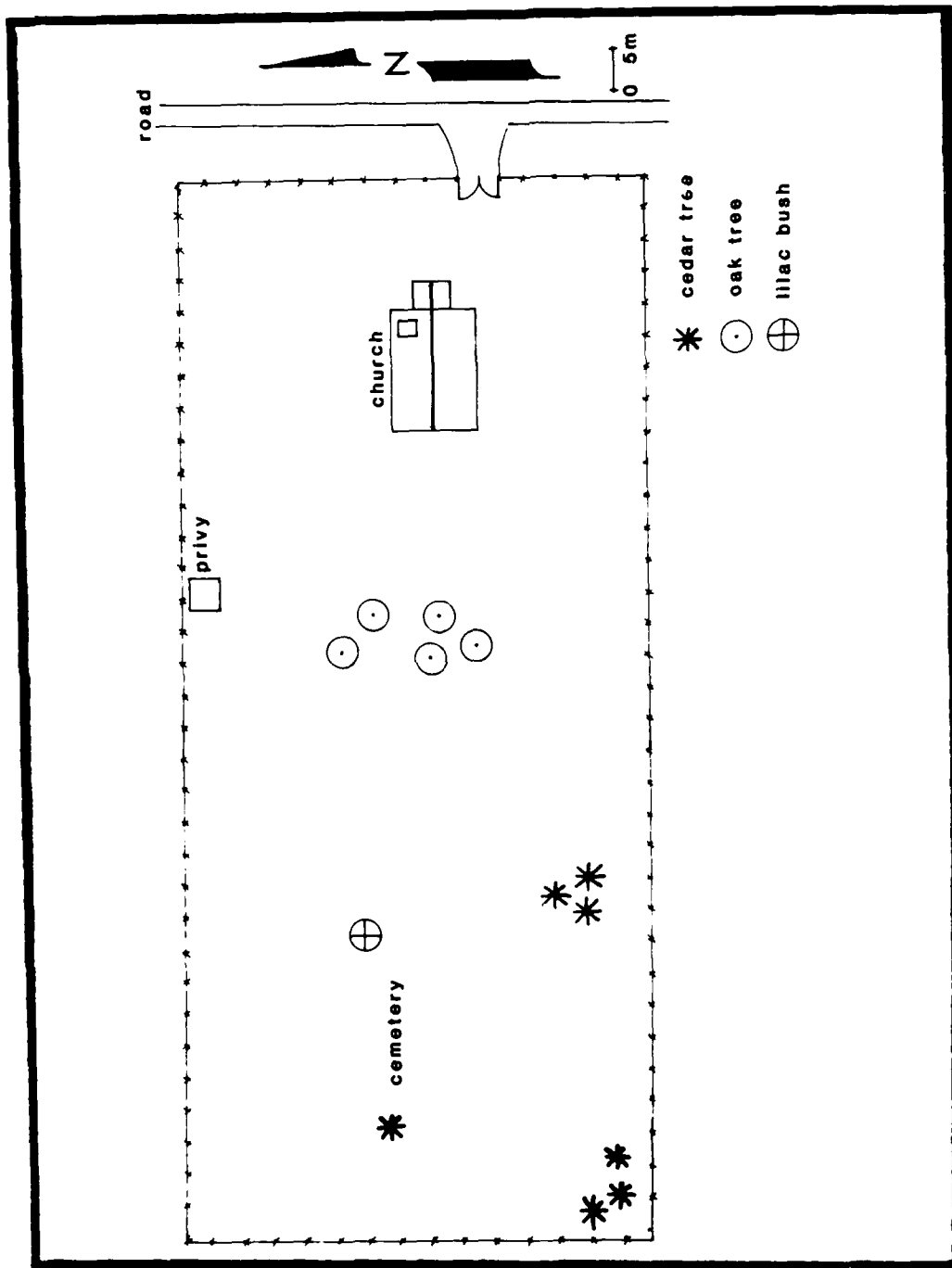


Figure 115. Site plan, site FN31.

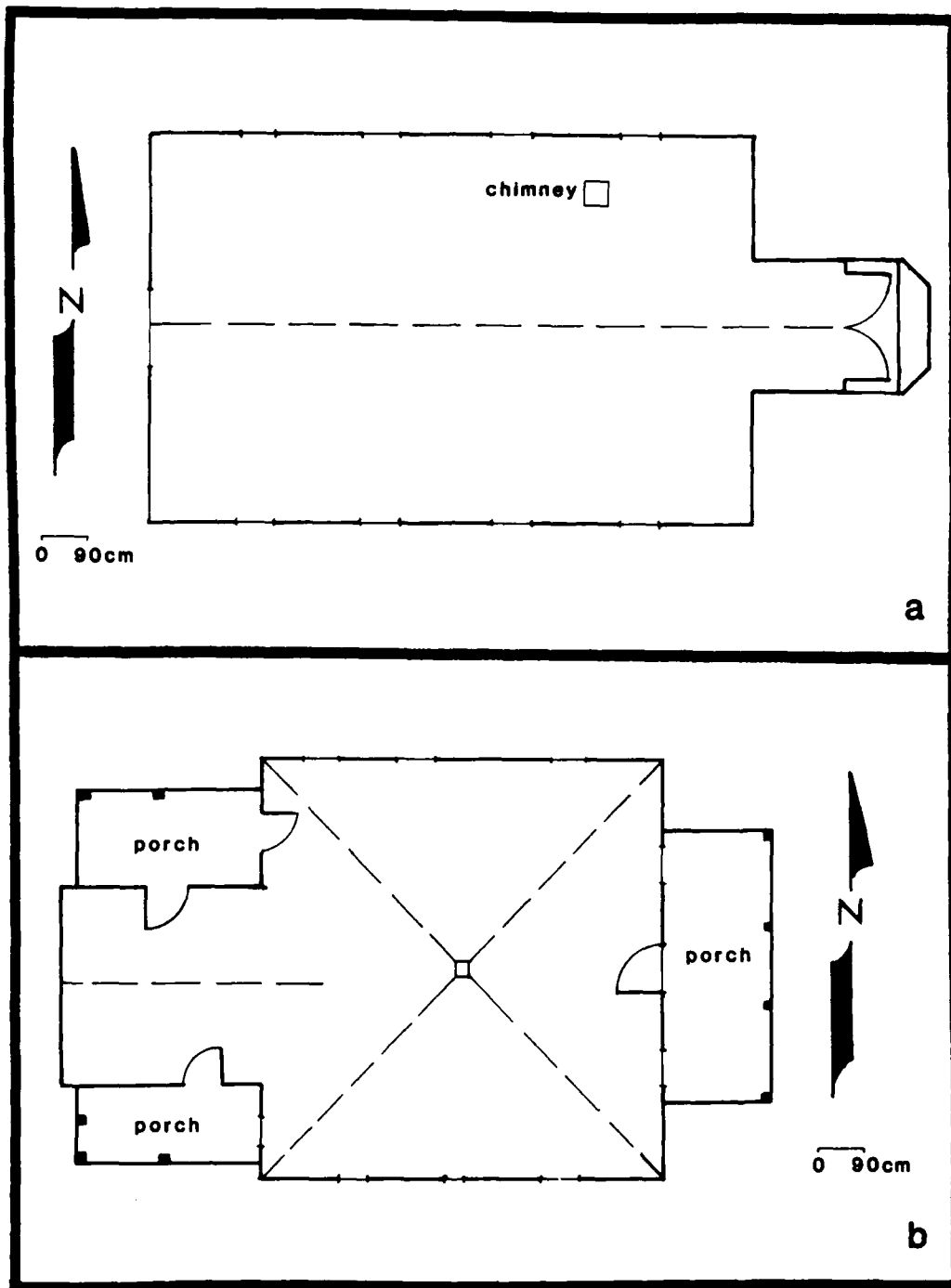


Figure 114a. Exterior plan, Pleasant Valley Church, FN31.

Figure 114b. Exterior plan, frame house, FN32.

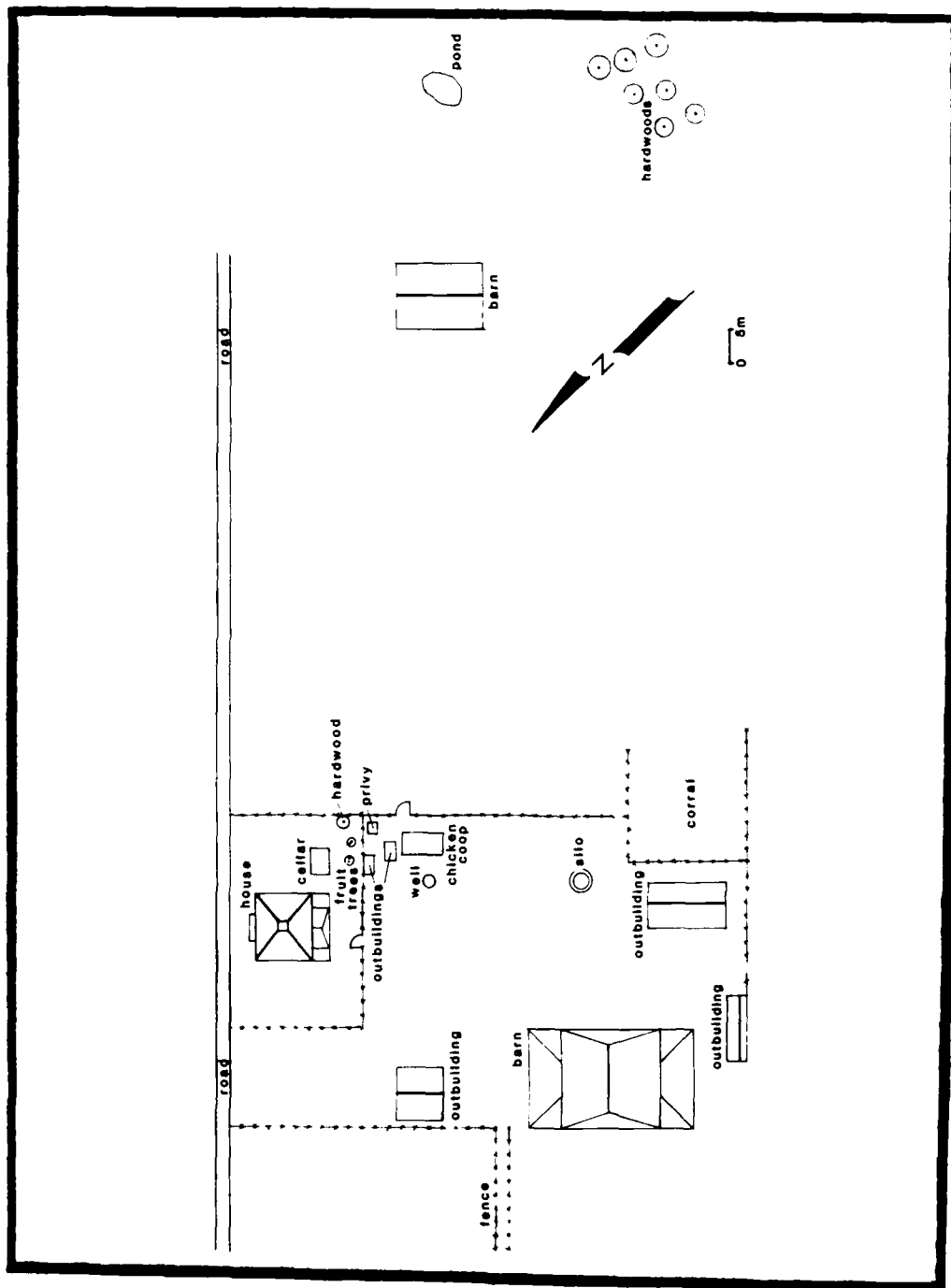


Figure 115. Site plan, site FN32.